

CYCLES OF THE STARONS

Our friend and Bro. Buckminster, of the in the theory of cycles of the seasons, inasus of the promise. He says:

It is believed that the last two months have heat in the summer months and in September. old hive and take the new one. Four days in succession in each of these months we had more heat than many farmers wanted.

5. During the latter part of June and in July. The moth or miller lays its eggs under

ripen, and too dry in many places for turnips.

It was a bitter cold season, and two of such in succession must have driven our population to line if of all was a bitter cold season, and two of such in succession must have driven our population to line if of all was a bitter cold season, and two of such in the bees. If he exposed himself bare the bees would soon put their dirks into it. While burrowing along under this covering, it destroys the comb and line if of all was a bitter cold season, and two of such in the bees. If he exposed himself bare the bees would soon put their dirks into it. live, if at all, on kinds of food to which they had never been accustomed. Oat-meal would be the will not trouble our be the main article for bread in a succession of seasons like that of 1816.

After that year we had summers warm and After that year we had summers warm and productive till 1836. Farmers were again put to their trumps to procure sound corn enough for the next year's planting,—and 1837 was not a productive summer. Since then all who have used the proper means have been able to grow used the proper means have been able to grow good corn.

We believe he is right in his statements in regard to the corn crop from 1812, except having box and put some honey comb in it, or honey a succession of warm summers until 1836. We alone—place it where a bee will find it; somedo not know how it was in Massachusetts, but in Maine the corn crop did well from 1816 until

In 1831 we had in this State a very warm summer, and great crops of corn similar to that of 1811, but the summer of 1832 was a cold

sufficiently severe to kill corn in some places. and 1837 was very much like 1816. Now we do not fully subscribe to the cycle theory, and yet there is something warranted by it that we cannot explain. The summer of 1811 was very

which followed that, and the fifth and last one to dust a little flour on the bees, so as to know (1837) coldest of all, like the fifth and last one them when thay return. This is quite an amusafter 1811, (viz: 1816,) after which comes a succession of warm ones. If nineteen years are the true measurement of the cycle, we shall brought into your neighbors or your own apiary look out for five tool ones. Is that the right way to prophesy, Bro. Buckminster, or must we throw away cycles and mathematical enu- In answer to a recent inquiry, we gave it as

little clairvoyance in regard to the coming wards maturity soon enough to escape the depseasons, so as to guide us in distributing pro- redations of this insect. Since making this sugfitably, the seed for future crops.

For the Maine Farmer.

branch of business in these parts.

it cause them to desert the hive !

them out of the one they are in?

taken to destroy the moth or worm when they above described. [Country Gentleman.

that has taken to the woods? I have had a comfort of those who feed Threshing Machines noble swarm, who, after being hived and com- where there is much dust in the wheat, I will single bees, and should very much like to re-

occupy too much space in your valuable paper, Planter. [The Southern Planter. I should very gratefully receive any information in answer to the above questions, and any other information in the culture of bees.

A YOUNG FARMER. York Co., New Brunswick, July 24, 1854.

our experienced apiarians, to bestow some use- flour, three of sugar, one of butter, two eggs- and we would never breed a cock to hens very to twenty minutes, the fabric has to be removed, ful information to a beginner in this department stir well and bake the same as corn bread. of agricultural pursuits. We hope some one

will embrace the oportunity, and communicate their ideas on the subject freely.

In the meantime we will venture to give a few brief answers to some of his queries. 1. Keep your bees shaded from the direct

ave of the sun. 2. They require shade during the whole of the hot season. We have seen the honey in hives actually melted by the heat and flowing 'Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man." out of the hives. This makes and work in the

3. They will cluster on the outside and on Massachusetts Ploughman, seems to be a believer the shady side, but we have never known a

4. If you can shift the comb every third year much as he prophecied in May last, that we were bound to have a hot summer, and now, while the "dog star rages," we are sweltering under the heat of 95° in the shade, he reminds one year, and the other half the next year. Others put a hive on the top and allow them to fill it, and sometimes drive them up into it from been hotter than any we have had since the lower hive by throwing smoke up. Some year 1811. Then we had four turns of excessive adopt other devices to induce them to leave the

It was then that the fourth of July was as hot as any of the Orators of the day could bear. But 1812 was a cool summer—so were 1813, 1814, and 1815. And 1816 was the cold summer to of the half century—too cold for Indian corn to

> 6. We are not certain how long they continue in the worm state. They either come out they get into a hive.

7. A bee hunter would soon track a bee to his hive. It is done in this manner : Take a is built and some of the comb put upon it, and the odor thus spread into the air will attract

After the bee has filled with the honey one with us. Frost occurred in August and on the second night of September, we had frost course to his hive. Mark this course and retoward the point to which the bee directed its toward and corn crop productive, 1812 to 1817 we had cool summers, and 1816 coldest of all.

Nineteen (from 1817) years pass away, when we have a season similar to that of 1811, followed by five successive cool ones, like the five which followed that, and the fifth and last one -the bees you follow not being wild ones.

REMEDY FOR WHEAT-WEEVEL.

merations, and be guided wholly by the inspira- our opinion that one of the most promising means of avoiding the weevil, was to sow early It would be a very convenient thing to have a wheat on good soil, that it might advance togestion, we have conversed with a skilful farmer of Western New-York, who lives in the midst of a fine wheat region, (where the soil is rather MR. EDITOR :- From the kindness and readi-MR. EDITOR:—From the kindness and readiness that you and your correspondents have wheat,) and who has given it as his opinion that the severe weather of spring added to the always evinced, to impart any information in attacks of the insect, has reduced the crop in your power, when applied to, I make bold to this region to an average of ten bushels per acre, enquire from you, through the medium of your or one half the usual average, which is estimated valuable paper, some information in regard to at twenty bushels. He has just cut a field of the culture of bees. It is altogether a new the finest wheat, that has yielded over thirty bushels per acre, and a single weevil was scarcely 1. Is it better to keep the bees well shaded to be found in any part. This crop was put in this warm weather, or exposed to the rays of just at the close of summer-very early-on ground prepared as follows: A pasture possess-2. Do they require more shade when first ing a fair amount of fertility, was well plowed hived, than when they have built their comb, or with a double team, and a good dressing of well rotted or compost manure spread over the in-3. When they have been newly hived, and verted sod. It was then thoroughly harrowed, the weather is extremely warm, and they are to break it fine, and to mix it with the soil-an exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, will operation of great importance. The whole was then turned under with a gang-plow, without 4. How long ought they to occupy the hive in disturbing the inverted sod. The wheat was which they have been hived before they are then sown with a drilling machine. The soil changed, or do they require changing into was rather gravelly, not liable to become wateranother hive, and if they do require it, what soaked, and none of the crop was winter-killed method is generally adopted to drive or coax This gentleman gives it as his opinion that wheat put into the very best soil prepared in the 5. What time does the moth or moth worm best manner, and sown as early as the last of make its appearance in this latitude, and what weevil—he thinks it will be quite safe. Other 6. How long do they continue and when is their final disappearance, and what is the plan taken to destroy the much or worm when the

7. Is there any method to recover a swarm Threshing Wheat. Mr. Editor: -- For the menced to build their comb, and remained twenty-four hours, deserted their hive and took to suffered much from the dust in his throat) that the woods. I often see them, (that is, the one swallow of oil, (which should be the best lamp oil,) when he stops at night, will relieve one from all the unpleasant effects of the dust. I should be sorry to trespass too much on your time and good nature, but if it would not suffering poor fellow, I communicate it to the

GREEN CORN PUDDING. Take twelve cars of corn; cut the hull of each row with a sharp pointed knife, then with the back of the knife, scrape all the milk from the corn, leaving the hull on the cob; to this milk add one half Note. Here is an opportunity for some of teacup of good cream, three table-spoonsfuls of

PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR. We received numerous applications for infor-

in additional precaution is used by some in put- tion with judicious pruning. ing tin foil over the wax. Another plan is to cook the fruit slightly in kettle, and then put it in cans or bottles, and pointed out. [Albany Cultivator. our hot sirup of sugar in to fill up the interstices, and then cork and seal. The heat

ugared an hour before. fruit. The small kind are only used. Scald wax, as the air is let out through a small punc-ture after the large opening is soldered up and

We think this fertilizer the best to have tried cans heated, and that hole stopped with a single for all annuals

Every article of fruit will keep fresh if the ir is exhausted and the bottle sealed tight. the wash. The least particle of air admitted through any Most of our best roses now a days are Hybrids air and not change the taste. Many persons to gladden them again during the season. prefer to add sirup made by about one pound of sugar to a quart of water, to all sutiable fruits. Green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, pie plant, like, in that respect, the common preserves.

ng immediately. It kept thus perfectly.

heating than others. Peas are among the hard-est articles to keep; they contain so much fixed When I commenced farming in 1802, it was

ul, enlarge upon it next year.

THUMB PRUNING.

nost cases without the use of the knife, to suit winter or spring. the taste. It should be done as soon as the I advise young farmers to try the experiment you must prune sparingly, for a tree must have worthless. [N. Y. Herald. leaves as well as roots to support it, and naturally the roots and tops of trees correspond with benefit. [Michigan Farmer.

sible manner. The continual repetition of keeping young gobblers and pullets for breeding, as some people do, reduces the size of their young in the cost. [Country Gentleman.] they should do. Besides, the young of these DYING WITH LIGHT. An English artisan pro-

PRUNING ORCHARDS

It is a very good rule, and the nearer it is mation about the modus operandi, of putting followed the better, that no shoot should be allowed to remain longer than one year on a tree, vithout cooking drying, or packing in sugar. that will require removal at any future time. It is a business that cannot so well be done in By observing the form which a young tree families as in large manufactories, where every- should take, and rubbing or cutting off improper thing is arranged for convenience; but still, or unnecessary shoots in time, any severe prunwith a little experience and careful attention, ing at a subsequent period, we be entirely every family can save enough of the various avoided. Hence, the remark has much truth in fruits of the season to furnish their tables with it, that pruning saws and axes should never

a great delicacy during that portion of the year enter an orchard-which is strictly correct in when they can get nothing of the kind. The all cases, provided the needless shoots have been whole secret consist in expelling the air from lopped in time, when the work may be done ottles or cans, by heat, and then sealing up with the pocket knife only. A very common the contents hermetically. If the article to be error is to allow the growth of two many reserved is peaches, select such as you would branches, the result of which is they become sweetmeats, and pair and cut them so they overcrowded, a part die, the leaves and new can be put in the bottle, and you must do this with the least possible delay, or they will be colored by the atmosphere. Some persons who want them to retain their natural whiteness, put them under water. When the bottle is full, ork it tight and wire down the cork with very all subjected to air and sunshine, and all conlittle projection above the glass. When you tinue thrifty and vigorous. A moderate share little projection above the glass. When you have bottles enough to fill a kettle, such as may be convenient, put them and boil with the water all around up to the nozzle, for about fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the bottle appears to be full of steam—the atmosphere having been forced out through the cork. As soon as the forced out through the cork. As soon as the would be the result; and most strikingly so. bottles are cool enough to handle, dip the corks would be the result; and most strikingly so, sealing-wax so as to cover them quite tight. provided good cultivation were given in connec

Now is the time that young orchards should he examined and treated in the way we have

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE THE ROSES.

Roses will well repay a little attention at this of the fruit and sirup answering to expel the air. But the less they are cooked, or sweetened, the more natural will be the taste, like fresh fruit, when opened. We have eaten peaches a year old that we could not tell from those permitted. To remedy this in a measure, a little Tomatoes are very easily preserved, and retain a part of the oldest wood, and next in digging care is necessary in first judiciously pruning off their freshness better than almost any other about and stimulating the roots to recover their and peel them without breaking the flesh. Bottles should hold about a quart only, because when once opened, the contents must be used up at once. Bottles made on purpose, with large throats, and a ring in the inside are the est, and bottles are better than cans for all acid up, and after 24 hours soaking, pour the liquid freely around the bushes, and fill the barrel fruit. The cans, however, are more easily secured by solder than the bottles by corks and

ing shrubs. We like also to shower our rose bushes frequently with strong soap suds from

aperfection of the sealing will spoil the fruit. or other perpetuals, yet we know of many who If the air could be driven out without heat, have paid large prices to obtain choice varieties, there would be no need of any cooking, and and then by sheer neglect, after spring blossomonly just enough should be given to expel the ing, they prevent another rose from appearing

[American Agriculturist.

CUTTING TIMBER. If oak, hickory or chestnu urrants, gooseberries, cherries, plums, raspber- timber be felled in the eighth month, (August) ies, strawberries, peaches, are the most com- in the second running of sap, and barked, quite non things put up in this way. They add great- a large tree will season perfectly, and even the ly to the pleasures of the table, and to the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas, that health of those who consume them; quite un- cut in winter, and remaining until next fall, (as thick as one's wrist) will be completely sap-We have known fruit for pies put up in three- rotten, and will be almost useless for any pur uart cans, by partially cooking in an open ket- pose. The body of oak split into rails, will not tle in a sirup just sweet enough for use, and last more than 10 or 12 years. Chestnut will utting the fruit in the cans hot and solder- last longer, but no comparison to that cut in the eighth month. Hickory cut in the eight month Some fruits keep much better and with less is not subject to be worm eaten, and will last a

the practice to cut timber for post-fencing in We advised every family in the country to the winter. White-oak post black oak rails, cut ry this plan of putting up fruits for winter at that time, I found would not last more than use, on a small scale this year, and if success- 10 or 12 years. In the year 1808, I commenced cutting fence timber in the eighth month. Many [New York Tribune. of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as most of those formed of chestnut. If the Considerable labor may be saved in pruning, by pinching off all superfluous buds with the thum and finger. The top may be formed in the trees are more valuable for fuel, when cut in the

onds begin to grow, and before the wood be- for themselves, and if post-fence will not last omes too hard. If you wish a stocky growth, twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as

each other. Prune your trees so that the tops great cause why there are so many horses of unmay be formed from one and a half to two and sound constitutions, so ready to break down or sound constitutions, so ready to break down or sound constitutions. thalf feet from the ground. Experience shows take on disease from overworking or other errors this to be the best method. We should be in management. True, a horse of the soundest willing to receive benefit from the experience of and strongest constitution will break down under others, for our lives are not long enough to bad treatment—such treatment as it pains us to earn everything ourselves, and experience is a witness not unfrequently-but the produce of thorough-bred teacher. Skill in horticultural an old diseased mare will break down under bad affairs is the result of experience, and an active, treatment more readily than that of sound and energetic man is one who learns by it, and is healthy parentage. For example, it is well ready to impart his knowlege to others for their ascertained that broken wind can be propagated, when either sire or dam is affected with that disase; and that, when inherited in either case. OLD TURKEYS BEST FOR BREEDERS. Every turkey breeder is not aware of it, but it is a fact, produce of such diseased animals is set to work, one old turkey is worth two yearlings for rearity will soon become thick in the wind, and being young ones. A turkey does not arrive at its full growth and maturity till the next fall after two years old, and of consequence to its full down or broken-winded mare. Better to shoot down or broken-winded mare. strength and vigor for breeding in the best pos-

immature birds are exceedingly tender, and poses to employ the chemical agency of light in much more difficult to raise than of old birds. dying or staining textile fabrics: the cloth, We have tried this thing thoroughly, and are whether wool, silk, flax or cotton, being first onvinced of the difference. We were to choose steeped in a suitable solution, then dried in the our birds for the best breeding, both cocks and dark, and subsequently exposed to the action of hens should not be less than three years old, the light, those parts which are to form the and then the cock should be from a different pattern being protected by pieces of darkened stock from the hens. We think turkey's bear paper or some other suitable material, fastened breeding from close affinities less successfully to a piece of glass. When the desired effect is than any other fowl-at least we found it so- produced, the time for which varies from two closely related, if it could be helped. in order to undergo a fixing operation, whilst a fresh portion of it is exposed to light.

NEW USE FOR BUCKWHEAT STRAW.

We have seen it stated in some of our foreign entific exchanges, that the straw of buckwheat has been used in Russia for a number of rears, as a substitute for quercitron or yellow oak bark. This will tell against the American mporters of this bark, if it be found in Europe that buckwheat straw answers as well in dycing We do not know how much quereitron is now exported, but the quantity cannot be small; still we think it is not so large as it was thirty

vears ago owing to the extended use of the h chromate of potash since that time, for dyeing yellows on cotton fabrics. Quercitron, or velow oak bark, is an American dyewood, discovered by Dr. Bancroft, of London, while in America before the Revolution. It was, and is now employed in dyeing yellow on woolen, silk and cotton goods, also for dyeing green on a a blue ground. The latter color is produced on cotton by dyeing the fabric a blue color in an indigo vat, then preparing the cotton for the bark decoction with pyroligneous acid, or a preparation of alum and the acetate of lead. The bark is scalded or boiled and the goods handled earefully in the clear liquor for half an hour. To dye yellow with quercitron bark, it is only necessary to scald some of it in a clean vessel. and use the clear decoction, by placing it in a boiler, bringing it up to the boil, and using a small quantity of the sulpho-muriate of tin in the liquor. The goods receive two or three dips in the liquor-each dip requiring about 15 minutes handling-then an airing. Cotton and woolen goods are boiled in the bark liquor, but silk goods are not boiled, they are merely handled in scalding hot liquor. This bark makes a very beautiful color, but if buckwheat straw will answer as good a purpose, our farmers can ase it for dyeing yellows and browns, in the same manner as bark, only it will be more convenient for them to use alum in place of sulpho muriate of tin, as the mordant. It is a well known fact, that quercitron bark was exported from Philadelphia for many years to England, and used there for dyeing yellow, before the secret of its use was known at home

Scientific American

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to prohad they not been intercepted by the impervious you pickle them, and they will be fit for use outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the almost immediately. [National Cook Book. habitual use of an imprevious covering is in- PRESERVING TOMATOES FOR PIES. There is no jurious. Its effect must be to place the body in better pie or tart in winter than that made from a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible properly preserved Tomatoes. Care should be or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming taken to select good, sound fruit, when they condensed into the form of humidity, and being should be put down in sugar by the usual process prevented from passing off in its clustic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly customary care. They make not only an excel-Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to checy can do this. [Germantown Telegraph. perspiration, in some degree, by a water-proof To Make an Excellent Sweet-Apple Pudding. can be no doubt but water-proof fabrics may be dian meal, a teaspoonfull of salt, and six sweet as it is generally applied, to the common, wellmade very light, and so formed as to be worn in apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less wet weather, and yet allow some room for per- than three hours. The apples will afford an spiration. But still they are not healthy, and excellent, rich jelly.

that it causes weaknesses and chills. No person for colds, rheumatism, summer complaint in chiluding from the skin to pass off freely. For this pure brandy, three times a day or oftener. For duces to health. Clothing should be light and drop for a child one year old. Laugh, but try it. warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years; BRUISES AND CUTS. Almost every one knows it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the value of Red Oil for bruises and cuts, yet the old-fashioned, tight, close and pinching over- few know how simple it is made. A phial with coats. Too few flannels are worn in America, the blossoms of St. John's Wort, (Hypericum especially along the easter coast, where sudden perforatum) and saturated with olive oil, will if fall during the winter season. Children should hours. The plant is very abundant this season, always have their outer garments for winter, and this is the time to gather them. ade of woolen materials. Although India- To DESTROY CRICKETS. Sprinkle a little quickthe street in wet weather, or when there is a enter the room. The lime may be laid down the street in wes weather, they should in the morning. In a few days they will most never be worn at any other time, and should be likely all be destroyed. But care must be taken taken off as soon as the wearer enters a house. that clildren do not meddle with the lime, as a They prevent perspiration in a great measure, very small portion of it getting into the eye and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting would prove exceedingly hurtful. In case of the feet wet from outside water.

Colors, Paints, &c. I once heard a conversaion between some manufactures, in which one Door Mars. Nearly every kind of mat has ing colors, or other articles obtained by mixing and the rope mats, (made of oakum,) are found the most durable. So says the Ohio Journal of ended, and not settle for a long period, thereby Education. reating great loss and inconvenience. "Why," Currant Shrub. Boil one quart of juice and one way, and sometimes the other." I see then and when entirely cold, add half a pint of water always contains a great quantity of air, two table-spoonfuls for a tumbler, with ice. the small bubbles of which catch the fine pre-Germantown Telegraph.

farmers in that county at \$1 per bushel, but the ly prefer the Mediterranean, even though it sells millers decline making contracts at that price. for sixpence less on a bushel.

From the American Agriculturist. THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

BY PARK SENJAMIN. Talk not to me of southern bowers, Of odors breathed from tropic flowers Or spice-trees after rain; Out of those sweets that freely flow When June's fond brosses stir the low

This morning stood the verdant spears. All wet with diamond dew-the tears By Night serenely shed; This evening, like an army slain, They number the pacific plain With their fast fading dead.

And where they fell, and all around Such perfumes in the air abound, As if long-hidden hives Of sudden richness were unsealed When on the freshly-trodden field They yielded up their lives.

In idle mood I love to pass These rains of the crowded grass, Or listlessly to lie, Inhaling the delicious scents Crushed from these downcast virdurous tents, Beneath a sunset sky.

It is a pure delight, which they Who dwell in cities, far away From rural scenes so fair. Can never know in lighted rooms, This taste of natural air!

This air, so softened by the breath Exhaled and wafted from the death Of herbs that simply bloom, And, scarcely noted, like the best Dear friends, with whom this world is blest. Await the common doom-

And leave behind such sweet regret As in our hearts is living yet Though heroes pass away-Talk not to me of southern bowers. Or odors breathed from tropic flowers, But of the new-mown hay.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS. SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

PICKLED PEACHES. Select ripe cling-stone eaches. To one gallon of good vinegar add four pounds of brown sugar; boil this for a few minutes, and take off any scum which may rise. Rub the peaches with a flannel cloth, to remove the down, and stick a clove in each; put them mote prespiration, and let those blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them, and would pass through them to the surrounding air very hard, boil them in water till tender, before

hecked, and skin eruptions must be the result. lent pie, but a wholesome pie, if any material

percoat, than to get soaked with rain. There Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of In-

should never be put on but in cases of extreme AREMEDY. Dear Telegraph: Seeing you pride yourself somewhat upon your medical family Any person who has worn a water-proof outer receipts, by which I have benefitted myself, I arment for some time, knows by experience will send you one which I have thoroughly tried should wear a garment but such as allows the dren, and I may say any inflammatory disease, vapor or perspiration which is continually ex- also dyspepsia. The dose is six (not more) drops reason a frequent change of entire clothing con-threatened lockjaw, sudden or violent cold, one

[Germantown Telegraph. changes are frequent, and where many cold rains placed open in the sun, make Red Oil in 48

ubber over-shoes are excellent for walking in lime near to the cracks through which they such an accident, the best thing to do would be to wash the eye with vinegar and water.

of them complained that sometimes, when mak-

said another one, "how do you operate, do you skim it well, then add three pounds of loaf use your solutions hot or cold ?" "Sometimes sugar, and let it simmer (not boil;) take it off, where the trouble lies; with me this never happens. The reason of the trouble is, that cold it tight for use. It will keep for years. Take

Sow Your WHEAT EARLY. In view of the them suspended; this inconvenience "Experi- experience of late years with the weevil and mental Chemists" have not noticed, perhaps on Hessian fly, our farmers should be admonished account of their operating on small quantities.

The remedy is to boil the liquids. All solutions wheat early. It generally happens that the intended to form a precipitate, ought to be boiled ravages of insects, as well as other plagues, have thoroughly to drive off the air. If it is necessary their day, and then for a time disappear. The to use them cold, boil them previously and suffer surest protection against the wheat midge seems them to cool in closed vessels, to prevent the to be in a hardy variety of grain and an early ontact of air, you will then never experience the ripening of the crop. For this purpose no vatrouble you speak of, and all liquids capable of riety of wheat has succeeded so well as the rnishing a precipitate, will do so immediately. Mediterranean, both against the midge and fly—breath, and in a spirit of semi-independence, to the latter on account of its strong stalk, by which it is kept from falling even when pierced The Columbia (Ohio) State Journal says that by the little trooper. With early sowing and here will be more grass out this season in that warm land the white blue stem may still main county, than at any former period. Thousands tain its popularity, but when it comes to a choice of bushels of new wheat have been offered by the between dark wheat or none, the farmer shrewd-

SUMMER DRINKS.

There can be no doubt, we think, that are

sickness is caused during warm wes

prudence in drinking, as cating. Cold its water taken hurriedly into an overheated body, is lia-ble to check the life's red current, and stop "the wheel at the cistern;" death from such a cause is easily accounted for. Other causes of disease and death, no less simple; but somewhat less apparent, are not uncommon, and on that account are more to be guarded against. The use of acidulated soda and ærated cold waters, so common during warm weather, by all classes, is very dangerous to health. Prof. Doremus, of this city, has published an article on this subject in the American Medical Monthly, not so much to expose the injurious effects of using such drinks in themselves, as to direct attention to the kind of vessels which are employed to contain them. Being led, by the illness of several friends from drinking the soda-water sold as a favorite beverage, to believe there was some poisonous impregnation in the same, he analysed several quantities of it, and found both copper and lead in them. The copper was taken up from the soda-water condensers, and the lead from the fountain pipes. Both of these metals are poisonous, and highly injurious to health, and Prof. Doremus deserves the thanks of the community for thus exposing such a fruitful cause of disease. Let him devote his attention to exposing such evils, and he will really prove a benefactor to his fellow men. There is a wide field open to him in this city, for the display of his chemical skill and learning, in analysing various kinds of articles in common use, such as tea, coffee, vinegar, spices, starch, milk, and &c , &c., and exposing the frauds that are universally and daily perpetrated on the public; this would bring him more solid and lasting honor than making-as he did last winterminiature worlds out of drops of oil, astonishing himself and others by the conclusive effects f incongruous comparisons. We believe every word that Prof. Doremus has uttered respecting the common soda-water sold in our streets, and in houses of refreshment, being pregnated with both copper and lead, and we are also of the pinion that many persons have lost both their ealth and life in consequence of drinking such beverages. To prevent soda-water being impregnated with these poisonous metals, he remmends stone, and anti-corrosive metallic ountains and pipes. But, while we heartily gree with him in this view of the case, we would not be doing duty to the public, did we not warn the people against the use of common soda-waters in any shape, as a beverage, except upon very rare occasions. They are injurious to physical health as ardent spirits; they are un natural, and certainly unnecessary when good water can be obtained. Better pay six cents for a glass of good water than three cents for a glass of soda-water. These are our opinions; they have been formed from careful observation and close reasoning. We know a number of cases of injury to health, from drinking artificial summer drinks, and especially, that of an acquaintance who died last spring, after suffering for a number of years from ill health, caused by a free indulgance in soda-water during a very warm summer. By the term "Soda Water, we do not mean artificial drinks made principally of this alkaline substance; but we use the term, known artifical drinks sold as a beverage during warm weather. Drinks composed of alkali and an acid-such as seidlitz powders are very pleasant, but they should never be used as beverages; there is nothing like pure water, as a drink for man.

But cold water also requires to be drank with prudence, for if too incantiously used, is as dangerous to health and life as a deadly poison. Every person should learn to subdue the desires to a sound judgment, so as to drink cautiously while warm, and of that beverage only which experience and common sense teaches us is most conductive to health, under all circumstances and in all conditions of life. [Scientific Amer.

more celebrated than for wheat. Every reader will remember the journeys of Joseph's brethren to that country, that they might obtain corn. It was once regarded by Rome and Constantinople as an inexhaustible granary. In the present day, Arabia brings her corn out of Egypt, and caravans which leave Upper Egypt for Cosseira port on the Red Sea-are freighted with wheat, which is then transported to Jidda. "There is eorn in Egypt," has long been a proverb among surselves, to indicate that there is a plentiful store of any article. A species of bearded wheat, well known in Egypt in ancient times, has continued to the present day. As it is supposed to be a native of that country, it is called Egyptian wheat," and it also bears the name f many spiked wheat." Though allied to the summer and winter wheat, the spike is four times as large, and a hand in the length formed of spikelets, in two rows, from nine to ten in umber, the lower ones being the shorter, and he upper ones large and erect. [English paper.

A SINGULAR DOUBLE TREE. A writer in the Ellsworth Freeman gives the following account of a vegetable curiosity near Mount Desert :

Another curiosity of this region, that we must mention, is a singular vegetable body, formed by the conjoined growth of a spruce tree and a poplar tree. The former is some nine or ten inches in diameter at the base, and the latter about four. The poplar seems to stand confined snug between the clasping roots of its more powerful, better half. Some six or eight feet from the ground, and near a large spruce limb, they seem to coalesce, hug and and grow together, presenting one body with conflicting nature. But above this limb, and after passing nearly half round the spruce, bursting the bands of its close hugger, the poplar seems to get as greatly to increase in size and beauty. This singular vegetable compound—this wonderful exhibition of a hostile embrace, is upon the little isle that connect Mount Desert Island with the main, at West Trenton near the dwelling house of Capt. Wm. Thompson, and directly AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1854.

Strictly speaking, by Phrenology we mean discourse upon mind-or, a knowledge of the mind. The word was adopted by Dr. Gall, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist, of Germany, who first reduced the belief, that the brain has different organs, to a system. This he did by locating these organs, or in other words pointing out the particular parts of the brain which he believed performed this office or that. Thus, the part of the brain which was set to work when a person performed any mathematical thinking or reasoning, he said was that portion near the outer angle of the eye, and a person who had superior powers of mathematical calculation, had a larger organ or portion of the brain in this place, than one who had not, and a bulge or bump of the scull of course would be manifest in this place. In this way he lotted the brain off into different organs, and taught that the outward form of the skull manifested the comparative size and power of those portions of the brain within. Hence the science of phrenology has been facetiously called bump-

outlines, the general principles of the science, but have serious doubts in regard to the minute details of it as laid down in phrenological works. We think that, notwithstanding the great research that has been made in regard to it, man has not yet discovered all the "arcana," all the hidden things of the brain yet, and that a vast deal more remains to be discovered in it than has yet been brought to light.

Whether Gall's theory be right or wrong, has done one good thing for society. He simplified the study of science or metaphysics, by clasping the faculties and so arranging or mapping out this classification on the skull or head. that every one can understand and comprehend it. He thus rendered tangible as it were, a science which before his day was mystical and indefinable, for this reason if for no other. A young person can thus be taught more in a few weeks, than could be taught by studying the old standard-"Locke on the human understanding," for as many years.

A friend has given us the following commu cation on the subject of phrenology, which probably shows the sentiment of many in regard to this science:-

"Scarcely has a quarter of a century passed since the science of phrenology was first heard of in this country, and yet, in that short space of time, it has got to be more thoroughly known to all classes of people, to the most remote corners of the land, than almost any other branch of knowledge whatever. Itinerant lecturers have held forth on the subject in every school house and village hall, and examined heads and pronounced oracular decisions on the talents and propensities of those who had the courage to pass the ordeal. Many a 'chart' has been given, deciding the subject to have the intellect of a Newton, and the philanthrophy of a Howard, when by some strange fatality neither the one nor the other has ever been shown in the conduct of the individual. For a while, high foreheads, whether the work of nature, or manufactured by the razor, were at premium, and baldness was very favorably looked upon The system of Dr. Gall is one of the most ingenious theories ever invented to explain the operations of the mind. Gall was an excellent anatomist, and possessed most untiring industry in gathering and arranging the materials for his system. Spurzheim, the two Combes, and other writers have done much to illustrate phrenology and make it understood, but the great principle of the science remain the same as they originally came from the hands of Dr. Gall.

In Europe, phrenology has never been received with the favor that it has in this country. Many of the most eminent German anatomists and philosophers, after a thorough investigation of the claims of Dr. Gall, have not hesitated to pronounce the whole system a mere work of

If, say they, Dr. Gall's premises are correct that not only in man, but through the whole animal kingdom, a certain development of brain has its corresponding mental manifestation, the latter being the exclusive function of the former, as much as sight is the exclusive function of the eye, or hearing that of the ear, how do many species of insects and others of the lower orders of animals, who have a very imperfectly developed nervous system, and, strictly speaking, no brain at all, yet show as much mind, instinct, or whatever you will please to call it, as birds and quadrupeds with a well developed brain !

If Dr. Gall's peculiar manner of dissecting the brain was not deceptive, why did the committee of the Institute of France pronounce it so, composed as that committee was, of five of the most eminent anatomists who ever lived, the celebrated Cuvier being one of them? Why are such men as Dr. Pritchard, of England, and M. Esquirol, of Paris,-men who have spent a life time in studying the philosophy of the mind and its diseases, -why are they, almost without an exception, found to disbelieve the system of crantology? Why do the phrenologists speak of the brain as being the exclusive source of nervous power, and overlook entirely the ganglionic nerves, which in all classes of animals have such a vast influence !

All we can say is, that the question seems t be still open for discussion."

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW. We would call the attention of our readers to the circular issued by the Executive of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in this day's paper.

Last year we had a national horse show a Springfield, Mass. This year we have a national cattle show in Springfield, Ohio. The Springfields take the lead in these great national exhibitions. Such occasions are very useful in many ways. They bring the friends of agriculture together from distant points of the Union. They afford uncommon opportunities for observation, to those who attend and who thus derive valuable information. They increase a sympathy and brotherly feeling among farmers, and such feelings cannot be too carefully cherished. Let

A Cook Place. The White Mountains are the place for those who wish to escape from the sweltering suns of dog-days. During the month of July, last past, the thermometer at the Summit House, on Mt. Washington, did not go above 70°, and that was on the 20th. The 13th the atmosphere for midsummer, certainly. in particular.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. FILTH IN NEW YORK CITY.

It seems almost incredible that there could

"In one place he (the Inspector) found, in a densely populated locality, the store-house of hone-collectors, and having broken into several sheds, which the occupants refused to open, he got out a cart load of bones which had been gathered from the streets and markets, and were gathered from the streets and markets are gathered from the streets and gathered from the streets are in a state of putrefaction, sending forth a stench which fairly drove the Inspector into the street to breathe. The alleys and cellars of the buildto breathe. The alleys and cellars of the build-ing were covered with garbage and excrement to such an extent that night-scavengers, carts were necessarily employed to convey it away. In one of the cellars was a family of six persons, of whom five were unable to sit up. Two or three were children, emaciated skeletons, cover-ed with vermin, and looking more like corpses than living beings. In this one building there than living beings. In this one building there are now nearly a hundred and fifty souls, the greater portion of whom seemed quite contented with the filth around them, and some even at-

some time sick from its effects. Another insome time sick from its effects. Another instance was even more revolting; a little child so emaciated that her legs were not thicker than and has been for some days past quite cool. We and has been for some days past quite cool. We have had no showers for two or three weeks."

The Belfast Journal states that destructive fires have been running in the woods in Belmont. A barn, with the summer crop in it, has been by a lock-up at the Station House."

and has been for some days past quite cool. We have had no showers for two or three weeks."

The Belfast Journal states that destructive fires have been running in the woods in Belmont. A barn, with the summer crop in it, has been burned. "To the north of us," adds the Journal, "in Swanville, we think, we perceive large fires in the woods. Unless we have rain soon,

milk, and giving statistics of the amount sold, lows :which was published in the Farmer some time "The country is excessively dry, and fires are since. Mr. R. C. Downing, the Sanitary Inspector of the city of New York, has made an investigation of the condition of the noted cow stables situated between 10th and 11th avenues, in the 16th ward of that city, and has published was vacated, and the congregation turned out the result of that investigation. The Boston to arrest its progress. No damage other than Journal makes the following synopsis of the to the wood growth, was done.

Mr. Downing says that the stables are built in three rows, which are separated from each and unle in three rows, which are separated from each other by two narrow alley ways from twelve to twenty feet in width. A portion of the buildings are constructed of brick, two stories high, although the larger part of them are mere one-story sheds, across which the cows are arranged in double rows and tied by short tethers. These cow sheds, when visited by Mr. Downing, were occupied by 1538 cows and more than 60 horses, besides goats, turkeys, geese, chickens, &c. The width of the space allotted to each cow did not exceed three feet. The ceiling of the sheds was very low, and there were scarcely any convenvery low, and there were scarcely any conveniences for ventilation except the doors, which were few and narrow. The air was foul and sickening within the sheds, and although the

pend their examination for a time, while they recovered from its first sickening effects.

The sheds in which the poor animals were kept, are owned by Messrs. Johnson & Co., distillers, who fed the cows with swill brought from their distillery by means of pipes. The owners of the cows paid the Messrs. Johnson for rent and swill the sum of nine cents per day for each cow. The cows were milked twice a day. They were owned by forty-three persons, all of whom sell milk. In the course of his inspection, Mr. Downing saw one of the owners mixing the milk from these heated, feverish, swill-fed cows, with burned sugar, in order, as he said, to give it a rich, creamy

color. Mr. Downing says:
Around the stables, painted in glowing colors. The the wagons of those persons, to carry forth and retail this rich, pure, and sugar-colored milk, and many of these wagons are emhese false signs they palm off their sugar, chalk, and egg, swill and slop mixture, as 'pure country milk,' sending death and disease wherever it is used."

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

Those who have seen the weeping willow in full size, as it grows in the middle States, with have been held in North Carolina, Iowa and its large spreading top, and its long flexible Missouri. The results, so far as we can gathe pendent branches sweeping downward to the from the telegraphic reports are as follows:earth, and gently swinging to and fro in the In North Carolina, the Democratic candida light breezes of summer, when in full foliage, for Governor, Bragg, is undoubtedly chosen by always admire it.

that have attained a very respectable size, but cratic majority, on joint ballot, 16. they are occasionally rather badly used by our From Iowa, the reports are vague and partial

willow has been discovered in Scotland, and has of 300. The results show a Whig gain. received the attention of the tree culturists. In Missouri, Mr. Benton is defeated as cand They are not so large and stately as the weeping date for Congress, by Mr. Kennet, Whig, by or Bahylonica willow, but they are very hardy majority of 1800. The returns for members of them is called the Palmer willow (salix Whigs. caprea.) The other is called the Kilmarnock weeping willow. The Kilmarnock Journal, a

named John Smith, on the Monkwood estate, wards of \$1,000,000. The only appropris near Ayr. Mr. Lang, a nurseryman, of Kil- tions of local interest to this part of the marnock, saw it in Smith's collection and purare the following:chased some of them, and began their cultiva- For completing the custom-house at Bango tion extensively, and they are beginning to be Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

extensively disseminated. "The tree flowers freely in the month of April, has broad glossy leaves, every branch is idence, Rhode Island, twenty-four curved gracefully downward, and it is as hardy dollars. as the most graceful plant we have, being in fact a native of the country, (Scotland,) and not like the salix babylonica, introduced from a foreign clime. The name Kilmarnock willow S. court room, at a cost not exceeding two hundred the open dellars. was bestowed upon it to distinguish it from the common weeping willow. It is quite distinct from the other varieties, having leaves two

inches broad." We hope some of our tree amateurs will take For prosecuting operations on the Marine pains to introduce this Scotch tree into Maine, Hospital at Portland, in the State of Maine

Our winters.

Destructive Fire in Cambridgeport.

Saturday night last, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a livery stable in Cambridgeport, Many and the stable of the purchase of the site and the erection and completion of the buildings. Mass., owned by Mr. Charles Kimball, and occupied by Mr. J. Pike, and situated in the rear CANARY SEED. Miss Matilda Y. Safford. the amount of their losses. The total loss is per bushel, it would be a good plan for some of estimated at \$75,000, on which there is but a small insurance.

It looks well, while growing, is easily

DEATH OF AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR. Prof. gathered, and if not wanted for their own use Charles Fox, senior Editor of the Farmer's Companion, died of cholera at Detroit, Mich., was the coldest day, the thermometer being as on the 24th ult. This occasions a serious loss 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and as low as 31°. That is a comfortable state of to the community generally, and to that State adjourned sine die, without transacting any busGATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

We have little to say upon this subject, this he so much filth concentrated in any one place week. The drought in this vicinity still con-as the following statement tells us is the case in tinues, and although we had showers on Satur-New York City. The Superintendent of San-itary Inspection has recently made an incursion into some of the horribly foul localities of New to lay the dust. Cisterns and wells are giving York, with a view to such cleansing as his du- out. Some wells that have not been dry before ties and powers demand. Some of the discov- for years, have now found their limits. Rain i eries which were made during these researches very much needed, and we cannot help hoping Liberal Donation. We learn from the DEAR SIR :- I am about to take a course white are thus chronicled in the New York Tribune: that we shall have it in the course of the week.

for the corn to fill out, now, and that the yield would consequently be small. Other parts of the State are also suffering

severely from dry weather. The Skowhegan Clarion says:

"We are now experiencing a severe drought in this region, and all kinds of vegetation are suffering for want of rain. The rust has struck the potato tops in many places, and we think the prospect is that the crop will be very light." The Bangor Mercury of Friday last says :-

with the filth around them, and some even attempted violent opposition to its removal.

One cellar, broken open by order of the Inspector, was packed full of the heads of beef cattle, the effluvia from which was so overpowering that two of the Health Wardens were for that the roads were not dusty until he came some time sick from its effects. Another inspectors are inspectors and the companies of Ronge and State of State of the Health Some time sick from its effects.

But even this is not all. Our readers will great damage will be done by fire and drought." remember an account of the New York milk A correspondent of the Portland Argus writes trade, exposing the shameful adulteration of from Buxton, under date of August 8, as fol-

The Hay crop, just garnered, is more than ar average amount. But the corn and potatoes which promised well, are now at a stand-still ss soon favored by rain, will yield but

day was cool, the poor animals were panting of property, and we learn that potatoes for breath. Indeed, so foul was the atmosphere, that the health wardens were obliged to suspend their examination for a time, while they amount of faith in them, but they are like the promises of some of our modern railroad corne rations, and no dividends follow The Coos, N. H., Democrat, however make

> a little better report. It says :-"So far as we can learn, the crops in this r gion seem likely to compare very favorably with those of last year. The corn crop promises very well, and the hay crop is very fair—in some

well, and the hay crop is very fair—in some places excellent. In this neighborhood, though the weather has been very warm, showers and light rains have been common enough to entirely protect us from drouth, and vegetation is more flourishing than we have ever seen it at this time in the year." From other parts of the Union come similar

reports of the prevalence of the drought. We do not remember of a season when complaints of blazoned with the owners' names, but have also dry weather were so general. With one more painted, Westchester County Milk, 'Pure County Milk,' 'Pure County Milk,' 'Morrisania Milk,' &c., &c., and with The paper alluded to says:— "A most distressing drought continues to pro-

vail in the southern part of the State of Mary land. The crops are abandoned, cattle sufferi for want of pasture, and water becoming scare in the wells and springs."

THE ELECTIONS. Within a few days election

a majority of 2000. The Legislature will prob-It does not flourish very well in our climate, ably stand, in Senate, Whigs 20; Democrate although there are some trees in this vicinity 30; House, Whigs 57; Democrats 63; -Demo-

Nine counties are heard from, in which Gaine Within a few years a variety of the weeping the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority

and will probably flourish well in Maine. One the Legislature are said to be favorable to the

APPROPRIATIONS. The general appropriation paper published in Scotland, gives the following bill, passed at the late session of Congress, has account of it, which we copy from an exchange been published. Appropriations to a large amount are made by this bill, those for the It was first cultivated by an aged Botanist, District of Columbia, alone, amounting to up

For completing the custom Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

To purchase a site for custom-house, at Prov

a post office and rooms for the United States courts, two hundred thousand dollars. paius to introduce this Scotch tree into maine, and let us see how it will stand the severities of lifty thousand dollars.

To complete the custom-house at Waldon

of Main and Austin streets, opposite the Watson this city, has sent us a sample of canary seed house. Before the flames could be subdued, of her own raising. The stalks will average about twenty buildings were consumed, and a about two feet in length, the longest being 29 large number of families rendered houseless. inches. The heads, which contain the seeds, Our Boston exchanges, from which we gather resemble, as much as anything, hops, and there these particulars, contain a long account of the is but one head to a stalk. As this kind of grain losses, &c., giving the names of the sufferers and is very easily raised, and the price is high, \$4,00

> will find a quick sale in the market. ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Congress met at

The Franklin. About two-thirds of the valuable portion of the engines of the Franklin will for Mr. Pettingill, the Jailer, by Whelpley, one be saved. The stern of the vessel has been of the escaped prisoners, and since then it has moved about ten or twelve feet toward the bar. been published, together with one which he left for Mr. Johnson, of the Age. We give lin, and the water between the vessel and the them, below. The coolness of these letters bar is only about two feet deep at low water. will be found decidedly refreshing, this hot A chance still exists that the vessel may be got weather. Nothing has been heard from the

A Liberal Donation. We learn from the Savannah Republican that Dr. William Terrell, for the extreme anxiety my friends (!) have of Sparta, Ga., has made a donation of \$20,000

Maine Railway depot on Monday forenoon, of a wallet containing \$75 and two certificates of stock in the Boston and Maine Railroad. A lady named Grover had her pocket picked of \$27 in cash, in an omnibus on Washington street, on Tuesday afternoon.

Sudden Death. Mr. Deake, of Cape Elizabeth, an old gentleman about 75 years of age,

beth, an old gentleman about 75 years of age, was suddenly taken unwell on Monday evening. between 7 and 8 o'clock, and died in about 15 minutes. His death is supposed to have been finement, by taking advantage of a defect in my caused by disease of the heart, or an appolection." But my locality will make no

that a few days ago Capt. David Harris, of Ipswich, on his 84th birth-day, rowed out into Ipswich, on his 84th birth-day, rowed out into the bay a distance of four or five miles, caught fifty handsome codfish, and was on his way home before sunrise! Capt. Harris has followed the sea for many years, but now lives at home, ocsea for many years, but now lives at home, occasionally taking a trip down the river in his boat, in which he rides over the waves with a speed which might be envied by many younger

Death of Commodore Downes. Commodore ticulars of a case of injustice and oppression at John Downes, of the U. S. Navy, died at his Havana, in which the captain and owners of an residence in Mount Vernon street, Charlestown, American vessel are the sufferers. It appears at half-past 4 o'clock Friday morning. Com. that Captain Means, or the barque of at half-past 4 o'clock Friday morning. Com. ilton, of Portland, when at Havana in Febru-Downes was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the oldest navy officers in commission. His age in the usual form, but afterwards discovered

act of assisting a party of river pirates to remove fifteen hundred bushels of wheat from the sloop to a craft belonging to the thieves. All hands were locked up for the night, and the prisoners ered; and the Custom House Regulations of were subsequently committed for trial.

Me., including all the real and personal estate, also the Great Falls privilege on the same river, about four miles from the village, has been respectively. cently sold to William Lord, Esq., of that place

The privilege is a very fine one, and Kennehunk The privilege is a very fine one, and Kennebunk village is one of the pleasantest in the State, and well located to carry on the manufacturing business. The capitalists in the place are largely

The Collector still refused him, until ten o'clock, engaged in commerce, and an opportunity offers and then the manifest was returned to him. now for them to invest in manufacturing business,

the N. Y. Evangelist states that the Rev. John it could not be received the N. Y. Evangelist states that the Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland, Me., is in all probability the oldest officiating clergyman in the United States. He says that "Father Sawyer will be ninetynine years old next October. He was born in Hebron, Conn., on the 9th of October, 1755. He was ordained in 1787, and has ever since been active in the duties of the Christian ministry. He recently preached three times on one Sabbeth." it could not be received!

The captain protested, but was obliged to give heavy bonds to secure the payment of any claims which might legally be adjudged against the vessel. Proper statements were prepared and transmitted to the Captain General, and Capt. Means has since made a voyage to Havana without hearing of it. But, by a late arvana without hearing of

Francis Thurston, temporarily engaged in the vana, to await the further action of the Cubar employ of the Atlantic Railroad Company, fell Courts and authorities on this case! from a freight train near the depot in Oxford, Me., on Wednesday morning, and had both of in progress to place this case before the author his legs so shockingly crushed by the car wheels, as to produce death some six hours after.

ing been heard of for more than nine years, it case as related by an officer of the Steamer Rockland, were as follows:—

Capt. Dodge had taken a fishing party from S. W. Harbor in his vessel; they had spent the ceiving proper security for refunding the money desired time in fishing, and had returned to in the event of the ships turning up, had directed port. As the schooner reached the wharf a the arrears of nine years' pay to be paid over to line was thrown and secured to a post in the the representatives of the officers and men. There wharf. Capt. D. had the end of the line coiled were 24 officers and 102 seamen attached to these ships, and of these numbers 19 representatives of the first class and 88 of the second had claimed slipped from the windlass and Capt. D. became

Mackerel. The Pictou Chronicle of the 3d sistance was obtained as soon as possible from inst. says that immense quantities of mackerel Ellsworth, and the leg amputated, but Capt. D. have within the past few weeks swarmed around survived only about 12 hours after the accident. the shores of Cape Breton. In Arichat harbor, in a single week, "two thousand barrels were hauled, and twenty thousand barrels might have contains a list of goods lost on board this ill been taken with ease, had there been salt to faved steamer, belonging to Eastport and adjoin cure them. Large quantities were also being ing towns, amounting to about \$30,000. The taken at St. Peters, and other places along the coast. These mackerel are small, being about the size of summer herring, but are very fat, and are considered more valuable than the large No.

3 spring fish." The Civil War in China. The population of China at the present time is three hundred and that of the steamer, the sum of twenty-five dollars of the steamer, the sum of twenty-five dollars. forty millions, or about fifteen times more than lars was required by the villains, and the time the United States. Of this number, it is proba- occupied in the removal was not over fifteen ble that a majority acknowledge the insurgent minutes. A man found his trunk in possessio chief as their Emperor, and should Pekin fall, the remainder will fall away from the present What an enlightened, civilized, Christian com-Tartar dynasty. Already thousands of lives have been sacrificed in this war, and many more will to Japan to secure among other things, safety perish ere order is again restored.

rood shed and hog house of Mr. William B. Moore of Moscow, was totally destroyed by fire. on the 19th ult., together with the larger part of the furniture. Loss about \$500. Insured for Governor, on her way from Boston to his place about \$400 in the Monmouth Company. The in a dense fog, ran into the schooner Arra

nery establishment of Messrs. W. A. Healey & who was with them in the schooner, was saved Co., in China village, was consumed by fire on Capt. Tinker was aware of the approach of th Sunday morning, 6th inst. Another tannery on the same site was previously burned. Loss in buildings, &c., \$3000; also to Mr. Healey alone, in stock, from \$1,000 to 1,500. No insurance. Cause of the first unknown. It is supposed to Cause of the fire unknown. It is supposed to have originated in the engine house.

Death of a Maine Man in California. A miner amed George Thompson, formerly of Maine, ed by Messrs. Sargent & Stevens, was des but for a long time a resident of Kentucky Bar, on the North Fork of American river, was bitten by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he died the next day, although he had the best decrease of the second se medical attention.

A New Method of Cleaning Houses. The ton, of Newburyport, which was lying at the Salem Journal says that Mr. Joseph Pond of wharf, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500. tween the Irish tenants and their neighbors, and the priest, fearing trouble, proceeded to curse the houses. As the Irishmen did not dare to occupy a house accursed, they were completely cleared of their tenants in the course of a week.

Some difficulty occurred behaven, were returning from a rule a day of two since, the harness gave way, and the horses became frightened and ran away. The parties commenced jumping out, and a daughter of Mr. Mallory was so badly injured that she died in a short time. Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Barnes were both badly injured. [Bangor Mercury, 10th.]

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

In our last we alluded to a letter left behind fugitives, as yet.

of Sparta, Ga., has made a donation of \$20,000 for the Franklin College at Athens, for the purpose of endowing a professorship of agricultural chemistry. He has suggested that Dr. Daniel Lee, the editor of the Southern Cultivator, is a very suitable person to fill the chair.

Rocket Picking. Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of Strathern N. H. had his procket nicked at the confinement:—without any assistance whatever Pocket Picking. Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of Stratham, N. H., had his pocket picked at the Maine Railway depot on Monday forenoon, of a

DEAR SIR:-I shall abridge my tedious concaused by disease of the heart, or an apoplectic fit.

An Active Old Man. The Lynn News says

S. MELANCTHON WHELPLEY.

WM. T. Johnson, Esq. ANOTHER CUBAN OUTRAGE.

The Portland State of Maine gives the parthat there were some trifling discrepancies be-tween his bills of lading and freight list. Fear-River Thieves in New York. On Tuesday evening the captain and crew of a sloop belonging to Mr. W. Todd, were arrested while in the were subsequently committed for trial.

Kenncbunk, Me. The property of the Mousam Manufacturing Company at Kennebunk, Me including all the real and personal estate. expire until the next day at ten o'clock; and in the morning, with the clerk of his Consignee, which, no doubt, judiciously managed, will add very much to the prosperity of the place.

The Oldert Clergungs. A correspondent of few minutes, he found the errors he looked for.

claims, and thirteen hundred dollars expenses. which they have been obliged to deposit in Ha-

The State of Maine states that measures are ities at Washington.

MELANCHOLY DEATH. Capt. John S. Dodge Sir John Franklin's Expedition. In the House of Commons recently, Sir J. Graham stated that manner on Tuesday of last week, at South West her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror not hav- Harbor, Mt. Desert. The circumstances of the

entangled in the same and was drawn suddenly Mackerel. The Pictou Chronicle of the 3d overboard badly crushing his leg. Medical as

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. The Eastport Sentine

wrecked property, says:
"We are told that those who were engaged in tant rates, to aid the owners who were present erish ere order is again restored.

Fire in Moscow. The dwelling house, porch, well to send one down this way, on a similar well to send one down this way, on a similar errand?"

COLLISION AT SEA. On Saturday, August 5th fire probably took from a defect in the chimney Capt. Tinker, from Machias. The schoone in the porch Fire in China. The Press says that the tan-

[Eastport Sentinel. FIRE IN BREWER. Bangor, Aug. 7. The new block of saw mills at Brewer Village, own-000. Insured for \$9,000. The schooner Can

Salem, recently had two of his houses cleared of SAD ACCIDENT AT FAIRHAVEN. As the familitenants in a summary manner by the aid of a of Mr. Willis Mallory and Mr. Barnes of Fair Catholic priest. Some difficulty occurred be- haven, were returning from a ride a day or two

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following letter from an intelligent American gentleman now in Marseilles. It is dated July 17:

"I am induced to make some remarks about the cholera, now in twenty-six departments in France. Perhaps they may throw light on the strange journeyings of this dreadful scourge of God. It appears to have flown over Lyons, that large city watered on both sides of the Rhone and the Saone, and every way surrounded by fresh water. It has never been there. It lighted at Avignon, at the Pope's palace, the highest ground in the city, occupied by French troops. Out of eight hundred in that palace, two hundred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Arles, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such

dred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Arles, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such was the panic that in a population of twenty thousand only five thousand remained, the rest having fled no one knows where. The deaths are at present reduced to fifty per day. Some of the soldiers were ordered to Marseilles to embark for Algeria; they introduced it into this place.

Eighty thousand inhabitants have emigrated; many fled to encamp in the woods. Soon their little means will be exhausted, and they will be forced to obtain employment in or near the city, which will add to the victims. Many die from sheer fear. If the Russians were within five miles of the city, the Cossacks, correctly remembered in France, within sight, the panic and the panic that the victims of the work, and by September, or as soon as the weather is less sultry, the grading will be resumed.

membered in France, within sight, the panic resumed. could not be greater. It is said that fathers

have fled, leaving wives and children to follow from the representatives of the company havas soon as necessary articles have been collected; in their hands, is assured 'that the works on This I will not believe of a mother. Families the road will be commenced this autumn, and there wagons, carrying bedding, &c., not knowing, so that they get clear of the city, where they shall go, as the bastides, (country houses near the city,) six thousand in number, shan-schooner Orbit, agriced this morning from Turk's

near the city,) six thousand in number, shanties, &c., are crowded. Our streets look as though a second fatal plague existed. At six o'clock the shops close, and every body retires while a death-like silence prevails even on the beautiful promenade Bonaparte, which is usually crowded till midnight. The deaths in the remaining population of 129,000, have been within a few days from 130 to 187 per day, the usual number being only 25.

number being only 25.

A government vessel sailed from here on the 10th for Constantinople with troops; the cholera appeared on board and they put into Malta, having lost forty-five. Soon this fearful disease will be introduced into the armies of the Moslems.

The captain of a British sloop, arrived at Grand Cay, reported that on his passage from St. Domingo to Porto Rico, when in the Mona passage, he was boarded by a piratical brig. His vessel was searched, and two coils of rope were taken. After being kept in tow for two days, he was allowed to proceed. From what I have said it would appear that

will be introduced into the armies of the Moslems

this scourge is not wholly in the air, as it is be-lieved in the United States, but is also communi-

state above, has never been there. That city as

Loss of Ship "Townsend," of Boston, by Fire

had to take to the boats in very heavy weather,

and after a voyage of 600 miles, one out of the

son, 2d mate; A. A. Hall, passenger; Chas.

Stodder, carpenter; Chas. Eaton, steward; Chas. Barstow, Geo. Sewall, Charles Green, G. E.

Allen, Chas. Tewksbury, Antonio Silova, sea-

men, and P. Spaulding, boy.

The vessel was completely consumed by fire.

She was 710 tons burthen, was 82 days out, laden with 300 tons of coal, and the rest of

launched their boat again on the 26th, and

time, and his wife, who was awakened by the

noise of the intruders, who were two in number,

was held by one of them until their purpose was

and their allies, the Western Powers.

It was stated at Grand Cay, on authority of a U. S. sloop-of-war which had arrived there, that a French brig had taken, westward of the Balieved in the United States, but is also communicated by travellers. It does not follow the course of rivers. It avoided Lyons, and, as I state above, has never been there. That city as merchantmen. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

regards fresh water, is washed on all sides by two mighty rivers; one coming from the North of France, passing by Paris, where the cholera s bad, the other from Switzerland. Marseilles Salem station of the Eastern Railroad. The trains from Portland and Bostern were enteris surrounded by the sea; no fresh water is near, and yet see how it suffers." At Marseilles, at last accounts, the deaths had reached four hundred per day.

Bostern were entering the station at the same moment, and a little girt, of ten or twelve years old, who was off the moving to avoid one of the trains ran right against the other. The poor child was thrown right under the wheels, and terribly mutilated. Strong men, who beheld the frightful catastrophe, were made faint and sick by the sight. LOSS OF SHIP "TOWNSEND," OF BOSTON, BY FIRE

—ELEVEN LIVES REPORTED LOST. New York

Aug. 11. Callao papers received by the Empire City, contain a thrilling account of the
burning of the ship Townsend, of Boston, Capt.

Wooderson, on the 25th of May, in lat. 35.*
lon.—. The captain and crew, 24 in number, The screams of the poor sufferer were heart-rending for a few moments, but she soon be-came insensible, and died in less than an hour. Dr. Peirson was early in attendance, but medical aid was unavailing. The name and parentago of the child were not discovered until an hour four boats, and 12 out of the 24 men, succeeded in reaching Juan Fernandez, when they proceeded to Valparaiso. or two after her death, when it was ascertained that her name was Mary Adeline Adams, re-Capt. Wooderson was amongst the saved.

The following is a list of the lost: Mr. Jackcently from Boston, and living in the family Nehemiah Brown, Esq. [Salem Gazette, 11th.

A VETERAN DEPARTED. The Norway Advertiser announces the death, at Norway, of Mr. Darius Holt, aged 91 years. Mr. Holt was in the battle of Stony Point, and while on sentry received a wound which fractured his skull. His head was trepanned and a piece of silver in-serted which remained to the day of his death. her cargo assorted. The crew took to the boats He has two sisters and a brother still living in on the 15th of May, the day on which the ship went down. The fire was discovered in the evening previous at 9 o'clock. They left at 4 A. M., just as the flames burst out. On the 25th, the survivors landed at Massafeura Islaad, launched their boat again on the 25th, and reached Juan Fernandez on the 31st, whence Mr. H. was one of the first settlers of Norway —a hardy, persevering man, who reared a numerous family of fourteen children.

DIMINUTION OF SLAVE POPULATION IN VIRGINIA. bello, July 21, says.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that in the county of Marion, in Virginia, which had in the most important in this country in resources, and on account of its position, containing upand on account of its position, containing upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants, 21 slaves. The number in 1850 was 94. There has pronounced and taken up arms against the are about twenty counties in the state that Monagas government.

In consequence of this, all communications between it and this place have been lately cut off by the government authorities here. Col.

Solution of the communication in the receipted as almost extinct in this and several other counties. Juan Garces is still operating in the province of Virginia. The advantages of free labor over of Coro against the government, and according to the latest account, he was endeavoring to states, show themselves more strongly every slave labor, in the more northerly of the slave collect a large force, with which to march up-on the capital of Barquisimeto, and form a junc-the more violent efforts of the abolition party

After Garces left Paraguana, several considerable parties had joined him. On the 19th inst. we received intelligence of a pronunciamento at El Baul, an important place in the more violent efforts of the architecture where along the could be seen to be s great numbers along the southern coast of Nova Scotia. Every little creek and bay from Cape mento at El Baul, an important place in the Sable to Halifax is overflowing with then The Government authorities here appear much They are taken in nets, from one to be a like the barrels being secured at a single draught. Men, women and children, are employed night and day "curing" them, yet the whole atmosphere They are taken in nets, from one to six hundred Arrest of Counterfeiters. The Portland day "curing" them, yet the whole atmosphere day "curing" them, yet the whole atmosphere is "odorous" with the stench of those imposeible Sherbrooke, with his posse, made a descent upon two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada, on the about two and a half cents a dozen. In Lunnight of August 1st at eleven o'clock, and alenburg two thousand barrels were taken in four though they were situated five miles distant days in many cases the nets were "tripped" and from each other, yet the arrangements were so the fish allowed to escape for the want of salt to perfect that within forty minutes every man, in save them from putrefaction. [Calais Adv.

perfect that within forty minutes every man, in or around the premises, ten in all, were chained hand and foot. Sentinels were then posted at every point to keep off intruders, and a search was continued night and day for forty-eight hours, by which time the officers had in their possession one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver, (which weighed eight hundred pounds,) twenty-four moulds for running hard money, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and all dry. In this vicinity the atmosphere is dry money, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and all dry. In this vicinity the atmosphere is dry thousands of dollars in counterfeit money. This and hot and very many have left the city and is probably the greatest strike ever made on this betaken themselves to the delightful watering continent. This band was probably one of the most important and well organized in Canada or the United States: they had their engravers

who could make all their plates, and their noon, as a party of boys were bathing in the printers and signers, all of whom are safely Back Cove, at the foot of Franklin street, a bath horse was driven down into the water for a bath DARING ROBBERY. We learn from the Port near where they were. One of the boys jumped upon his back to assist the owner in was land State of Maine, that the house of Mr. G. H. Wilson, on Hancock street, in Portland, was him, when the horse took fright, and started at robbed of \$700 and a number of valuable artifull gallop up Franklin street with the boy "in cles, on Wednesday night.

Of the money stolen by the thieves, \$500 this state they dashed through some of the was the property of an old foreigner named Christian, who boarded with Mr. Wilson, and had entrusted to his care his hard earned prop- ed in his mad career, and the boy, considerably more frightened than hurt, was relieved from Mr. Wilson was absent from home at the his unpleasant position. [Portland Edectic.

Loss of Ship Union, of Bath. The fine ship ras held by one of them until their purpose was complished.

The most mysterious part of the affair is that in a despatch from Pictou, dated 1st inst., to The most mysterious part of the affair is that no person, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, was supposed to know anything about the money belonging to Christian, or the place where it was deposited.

In a despatch from Pictou, dated 1st inst., to have gone ashore on White Head, and would be sold. The Union was a good vessel, built at Bath in September, 1852, of 550 tons burthen, owned by Thomas Harwood and others, of Bath, and relied to the second sec and valued at \$28,000, for which amount she

where it was deposited.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY AT FALMOUTH. A young man by the name of Timothy Prince, accompanied by a little boy about three years of age (a son of Ezekiel Hodgdon of F.) started out on the morning of the 7th in a boat for the purpose of fishing for mackerel. It is supposed that soon after starting, the sprit sail swung round, by which the little boy was knocked overboard. Some one from the shore saw Mr. Prince plunge in to save the boy, and after long and ineffectual attempts so to do, sink to rise no more. Thus were both man and child engulphed in a watery grave.

The death of the child under these circumstances is additionally painful from the fact that stances is additionally painful from the fact that another member of the same family lay dead in the father's house at the same time.

[Portland Advertiser.]

Doth of which were lost, one belonging to Mr. Miller, stable-keeper in this city, and the other to the keeper of the house. A chaise, harness, and several sleighs, and some shingles were also consumed. [Mercury, 10th.



wings back upon the line of the Sereth. The Car approves Gortschakoff's plan of campaign, and orders him to continue offensive operations. There has been no fighting since last advices, but Omar Pacha has proclaimed an amnesty to the Wallachians.

No news from the Baltic. The Russian small to continue of the Show of Cattle, the contemplated Exhibition of Horses, and Cattle, the Cattle

war schooner Volga was captured by the English squadron in the White Sea.

The Russian fleet is reported to have left Se-

caped in the disguise of a lamplighter.

An insurrection was suppressed at Parma. Great uneasiness was felt at Modena. The Government of Frank Modena. The Government of Egypt was quietly assumed

LATEST. Russia asks for an armistice. It is Vienna (no date) Austria and Prussia decided that the Czar must first leave the Principalities, before his proposals can be considered. before his proposals can be considered. Neutral ships may leave the ports blockaded

ble quarter of this city, and to clear the law closed the premises. Upon a recent visit of some members of the family to the house, it was discovered that the dwelling had been occupied by stangers, who, not content with sleeping in the comfortable beds and helping themselves to the rich stores found in the wine cellar, were ungrateful enough to steal some \$500 worth of jewelry, and select rich camel hair shawls to the value of \$1200 for future operations. The police were not called to ferret out the offenders, as that act would have been invoking the aid of a power not recognized by the millionaire. As the neighbors, upon due consideration, do not regard the case as worthy of a special sub-

RIOT AT ST. LOUIS. A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis dated the Sth instant, states that a riot occured in that city at about five in the afternoon. It appears that during an altercation at the fifth ward polls an American was stabbed by an Irishman. A general attack ensued in which pistols were fired and stones and other missiles freely used. The mob supplied them which pistols were nred and stones and other missiles freely used. The mob supplied themselves with axes and smashed overything that would yield to blows; the furniture and other order for twenty-one guns, called Columbiads, contents of a large number of drinking houses was destroyed. The Irish College was threatened, and the German paper, the Anzeiger, had been attacked and was still threatened. Eight military companies were marching towards the Anzeiger office and others were already formed Anzeiger office and others were already formed in line there to protect it. About sixty houses, Engrant Vessel Bill. The Select Commithad been destroyed; on Morgan street, not a com-single house of this kind was left. Two arrests panied by a bill for the better protection of life had been made; five persons were said to have been killed and a large number wounded.

wide and tranquil, and that civination is making the passage money in cases of death. The activities and rapid strides among the natives, many of whom, in various parts of the county, are vessels in 30 days, and inward bound vessels in partially abandoning hunting, and directing for the soil. population of 8000 souls—presents, we are told, a picture of abundance, happiness and contentment, but rarely to be met with in communities, whose nearer proximity to the great centres of civilization afford them many advantages not possessed by their brethren at the out.

territory of the Sault Ste. Marie, beyond which point the cholera had not extended, but at and in the neighborhood of which, we regret to was no Mr. Rice in the house, and the two acclusively dearn, the pestilence was making fearful ravages. We also regret—although we cannot say we are disappointed, for our hopes on the subject have long departed—to find Sir George Simpson obtained no additional information respecting Sir John Franklin. No intelligence had been received at Red River, or elsewhere, from Dr. Rae or the other expeditions in the Arctic Seas; nor, do we understand, is there the slightest hope entertained, in any part of the country bordering on those seas, of any further light being thrown upon the fate of the gallant but ill-fated explorers.

[Montreal Herald.

A New Life-Boat. Mr. Daniel Wadsworth,

A New Life Boay. Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, a well known boat builder in this city, has recently constructed a new life or surf boat, of an original and ingenious model, which we believe is destined to come into general use. It is self-bailing, all the water which it might ship, escaping through three valves in the bottom. It is also furnished with an air-tight decks of that were the bottom to be forced off, it would float equally as well. It is very light and buoyant and floats easily and gracefully upon the water. Fire men standing upon the gunnel are only able to bring it to the water, and as fast as the water is received it is at once let out by the valves we have referred to. It is capable of carrying twenty-five men. The boat also combines many other improvements which we have not mentioned, but which in themselves are extremely desirable and important. We would invite the attention of the public to the boat which can be seen at Mr. Wadsworth's shop.

Death of a Minister at the West.

Death of a Minister at the West.

Mestern Watchman, (St. Louis.) announces the death of Rev. Robert F. Ellis, which occurred on July 24. He was a native of Topsham, Me., a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, pastor of the Baptist Church at Chicopee Falls.

Mass., afterwards Agent of the American Sunday School Union for Missouri, and for six or seven years pastor of the church in the city of Alton, Ill. At the time of his death he was the General Agent and Corresponding Editor of the Western Watchman, and died while travelling on this agency, in Clark Co. Mo.

An Indian Pour A pitched battle took place work fifty of their party killed, while the former lost only some three or four. This difference, considering the disparity in numbers, is accounted for by the fact that the former were armed with rides, while the latter had over fifty of their party killed, while the former lost only some three or four. This difference, considering the disparity in numbers, is accounted for by the fact that the former were armed with rides, A New Life-Boat. Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, ed by their lords.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, held in the City of Washington, in February last, it was resolved that the Society would hold no Exhibition in any State having a State Agricultural Society, without the assent of the officers, or of the Executive Committee of such Society. or of the Executive Committee of such Society.

The steamship Arabia, with three days later news, arrived at New York on Tuesday, of last week. We make the following synopsis of the advices by this arrival:

The war news is exceedingly scanty. It is evident that the Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons is not yet published, but it is known to be haughty and unfavorable. The Austrian government meantime say in general terms: "Austria will mot disappoint the hopes of Europe." Prussia daily shows less and less siding with the Western Powers. Mecklenburg was the only state of the German Band not voting unanimously to adopt the Austro-Prussian Alliance.

Gortschakoff, owing to the Turkish movements, is withdrawing his centre on Bucharest, and the extensively useful, and be alike creditable to the

is withdrawing his centre on Bucharest, and the wings back upon the line of the Sereth. The

bastopol, consequently the allied fleets left Bals-chik Bay in search.

The Spanish insurrection remains triumphant.

The Spanish insurrection remains triumphant. The Spanish insurrection remains triumphant. The Position of affairs is unchanged, the fighting is all over and all the country for a moment is quiet, awaiting Espartero's arrival at Madrid. Queen Christian is still hiding. Queen Isabel heeps close in her Palace. Salmanca has escaped in the disguise of a lamplighter. assessment for the year 1854.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President. WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary. Boston, August 1, 1854.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN IN CHINA. The last Russell & Co., Canton and Shanghae.

WARNING TO TAX DODGERS. A very wealthy gentleman who has gained some notoriety from his endeavors to escape his tax-bills in Boston, has recently been robbed under circumstances which warrant the use of the words at the head of this paragraph. Early in the arrived at or near Hong Kong on the 15th of May, from San Francisco, in the Hamburg barque Concordia, and left her near the entrance of the harbor, for Macao, in a small Chinese boat, with his baggage. Not appearing in time, Mr. D. N. Spooner, U. S. Vice Consul, who was at Macao, took measures It appears that he arrived at or near Hong of this paragraph. Early in the spring, he left his elegant and spacious mansion in a fashionable quarter of this city, and to clear the law when it was ascertained that the crew of the clear the law when it was ascertained that the crew of the

regard the case as worthy of a special sub-engines, and twenty-nine in the manufacture of scription on the part of our citizens, it has been thought that the best moral to be drawn from The foundries which are employed in the manuthis great wickedness, would be to relate the facture of steam engines consume yearly 3200 facts as a warning to all tax-dodgers. facts as a warning to all tax-dodgers.

[Transcript. tons of wrought iron, 9200 tons or pig, employed tons of wrought iron, 9200 tons or pig, employed tons of wrought iron, 9200 tons or pig, employed tons of wrought iron, 9200 tons or pig, employed tons or pig, em

chiefly Irish groceries of the lowest character tee, of which Senator Fish of New York is Hudson's Bay. The Governor of this vast country, Sir George Simpson, returned to Lachine on the 30th ultimo, from a tour of inspection of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment in the interior of Rupert's Land. We are glad to learn that, throughout, the country was found to be healthy, prosperous and tranquil, and that civilization is making wide and rapid strides among the natives, many wide and rapid strides among the natives, many is long, and carefully drawn. The number of

their attention to the cultivation of the soil, with the most happy results, both as to their physical comfort and mental advancement. The Red River Settlement—which now contains a our hotels, when her chamber was suddenly enges not possessed by their brethren at the outposts. The season has been unusually moist in the amount, her funds for a contemplated journey,

a well known boat builder in this city, has recently constructed a new life or surf boat, of TRACTORS. A contract was made, on Govern-

N. P. Willis has concluded his series of letters from Idlewild. We infer from his last letter that the fell destroyer, whose attacks he has averted for years by a proper attention to diet and regimen, is again stealing away his lifeblood. In the following extract he truthfully portrays the characteristics of consumption :

seems to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of the sudden and harsh tearing asun-

er of its threads by other disease-a ten ness in the destroying angel, as it were, which gently softens for some, his inevitable errand to It is a decay with little or no pain, insensible almost in its progress, dead approaches, year after year, in its more fatal approaches. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that consumption is like a blessing. The cords which it first loosens are the coarser ones most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightening of their food and the lessoning of their strength. Probably, till he owns himself an invalid, no man has ever given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough, aver given the wings of his spirit room enough. sible almost in its progress, delayed, sometimes, terings to body and soul so as to subdue the freedom and predominance. Things around alter their value. Estimates of persons and pursuits strangely change. Nature seems as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler motives, the humbler and more secluded reliances for sympathy, are found to have been the closest-linked with thoughts bolder and freer. Who has not wondered at the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It is because, with the senses kept under by invalid treatment, there is no 'depression of spirits.' With careful regimen and the system purified and disciplined, life, what there is of it, is in the most exhilirating balance of its varied proportions. Death is not dreaded where there is, thus, such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life, freer and higher.''

scious breaking through of the wings of another life, freer and higher."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE QUICKLY ENDED. Died, in Nashua, N. H., on the 21st ult., Charles Willis, adopted child of W. H. W., and Mary Ann Ball, aged about ten weeks. There is a tale connected with this little child which some-body may be interested to know. About two months ago, while Mr. W. H. W. Ball; who keeps the refreshment room in the railroad station in this city, was standing upon the platform, and just as the evening train was upon the point of starting, a gentlemen unknown to him stepped from the car and handed him a package and immediately returned to the car, which was already in motion. On examination, the package was found to consist of a roll of bank bills, but not a word of explanation. About nine o'clock on the same evening, Mr. Ball heard a carriage drive up to his door, and the door gently open. The door bell rang and the carriage went away.

So were panced to the day. Also for sale by medicine of a letter from a lady who had been afflicted with salt Reum for years: not a word of explanation. About nine o'clock on the same evening, Mr. Ball heard a carriage drive up to his door, and the door gently open. The door bell rang and the carriage went away. On going to the door a band-box was found in the entry, directed to W. H. W. Ball, upon opening which they found, to their surprise, a beautiful child fast asleep. Along with it was a note, praying that the child might not be sent to the poor house, but that Mr. Ball would keep it and give it his name. The request was complied with, and Mr. and Mrs. Ball have cared for the little stranger with nothing short of parental affection. A few days ago it was taken sick, and finally was removed to the land of the blest. There is a heart somewhere—and, possibly more than one—which will bleed when this little history meets their eye, if it should ever do so. [N. H. Telegraph.

FIRE AT THE BROOK FARM. At about half past ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out at the "Brook Farm," so called, in West Roxbury, formerly occupied as a "Communist" establishment, but of late as the Almshouse establishment.

merly occupied as a "Communist" establishment, but of late as the Almshouse establishment of the city of Roxbury. The fire was discovered in the large barn of the farm, which was totally consumed, together with one hundred tons of hay, two yoke of oxen, three cows, two horses, and a large quantity of farming utensils. The fire spread to the large old Mansion house, the fire is unknown; some attribute it to accident, others to incendiaries. The total loss is \$10,
100, on which there is \$2,000. 000, on which there is \$3,000 insurance at the

Mutual, Dedham. [Boston Traveller, 9th. SINGULAR STORM. A gentleman who arrived a this city from Chillicothe on Friday evening, informs us that as the stage was passing from Greenfield to Hillsborough, in the neighborhood Greenfield to Hillsborough, in the neighborhood of Petersburgh, they were overtaken of a sudden with a tornado of wind, rain and hail, which came with terrific violence. The hailstones were very large, and striking the horses, they became restive, and four of the passengers had to get out and hold them. In a few minutes the storm passed over and the coach proceeded onward, but had gone but a short distance before it was again overtaken with the storm, the wind coming in an exact opposite direction, and the rain and hail falling in even greater abundance than before.

The corn was prostrated and cut into shreds, trees were blown up, and fences lifted up and thrown across the road. The quantity of rain which fell was truly astonishing; our inform-

which fell was truly astonishing; our informant says that it seemed as if there was a river rerhead that had had the bottom knocked out. Grass SEED—A large assortment for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR The whole lasted about twenty minutes. Again The whole lasted about twenty minutes. Again they started, and on going a quarter of a mile they entered upon the dry dusty road where not a drop of rain had fallen. Men were working in the fields, making hay, who were wholly ignorant that any storm had taken place so night to them. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

MORRISON'S PILLS.—The genuine Hygeian Universal Pills, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. S. BROOKS, Augusta, Augusta, Aug. 10, 1854.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—The genuine Hygeian Universal Pills, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. S. BROOKS, Augusta, Augusta, Aug. 10, 1854.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—The genuine Hygeian Universal Pills, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. S. BROOKS, Augusta, Augusta, Aug. 10, 1854. o them. [Cincinnati Gazette.

CLOSING OF BEER SHOPS ON THE SABBATH. There has been recently quite a spirited discussion in the English Parliament on the question of allowing beer, &c., to be sold on the Sabbath day. Or rather, of confining its sale to to certain hours of the day. In the course of the debate it was stated that this legislation sprang from the poor, and that it was at their request that the House was asked to pass this bill. And the opinion was expressed, that if the bill went further, and closed public houses and beer shops during the whole of Sundays, it would meet with the acquiescence of all the respectable and intelligent portion of the working classes.

THOMAS TASK, A. M., Principal; Mrs. J. RAWSON TASK, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, &c. Miss EVELINE BARTLETT, Preceptress; Miss A. J. BABCOCK, teacher of Music; and other teachers added as needed.

It is believed that this school offers as many attractions as any in the State,
Board now \$1,75 to \$2,00 per week. Tuition \$3,00, \$3,50, and \$4,00 per Term.

For further particulars see handbills, or address the Principal or see Trustees.

J. K. MASON, See'ry of Trustees,
Hampden, August 1, 1854.

H. F. A. HUTCHINGS, THE FALL TERM commences MONDAY, the 4th day and intelligent portion of the working classes.

Lord D. Stuart said that he believed that it Lord D. Stuart said that he believed that it would be the desire of the poor that the public course should be still further limited in their limited ours, if not altogether closed, on Sundays. In diminution in the number of persons who were charged with drunkenness on Sundays, and the

hanged.

There was considerable opposition to the bill
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Medicines, Greceries, Lamps, Brushes, Mats, Brooms, Meps, 24 "needful refreshment" to the people on Sun-days, and as oppressive to the poor, &c., &c.; but the bill passed without a division. [Boston Traveller.

The Bath Riot. The examination of Robert Hunt, charged with being engaged in the riotous proceedings of the 6th of July last, was had before Judge Smith, on Tuesday the 8th inst. The examination extended through the entire day. The case was ably argued by Hon. David Bronson for the defendant, and John S. Baker. Bayer, for the government. Hunt was bound Esq., for the government. Hunt was bound the charge of side. over in the sum of \$1,000 on the charge of aiding in burning the church, and \$500 for riotous conduct at the house of Mr. Dewcett.

JUST RECKIVED, Joseph Rogers & Sons' RAZORS, price ous conduct at the house of Mr. Dewcett.

A New Strange Between Liverpool and Canada. The North British Mail announces the launch, on the 13th ult., of a new fine screw the launch, on the 13th ult., of a new line screw steamer, the first of a line designed to run between Liverpool and Montreal, in the summer, and Liverpool and Portland in the winter. She is to be called the Canadian; has direct action engines, of 500 horse power; will be barque rigged, and be ready for sea the last of August. She is to be followed by a companion ship, called the Indian, which is in a state of forwardness.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, \$	8 25 @ 12	00	Round Hogs	\$5 00 @	9 0
Corn Meal,	1 20 @ 1	25	Clear Salt Por	k, 10 @	1:
Rye Meal,	1 25 @ 1	50	Lamb,	10 40	11
Wheat,	2 00 @ 2	25	Turkey,	12 @	1
Rye,	1 25 @ 1	33	Chickens,	12 @	13
Corn,			Geese,	8.00	10
Beans,	1 50 @ 1	75	Clover Seed,	11 @	1
Oats,	50 @	92	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @	3 7
Potatoes,-none	00 @	00	Red Top,	1 50 @	17
Dried Apples,	7.0		Flax Seed,	1 00 @	
Cooking Apples,	00 @		Hay,	10 00 @ 1	12 0
Winter do.	100 @ 1			1 00 @	1 0
Butter,	17 @		Fleece Wool,	25 @	3
Checse,	10 @	12		22 @	3
Eggs,	15 @	17		40 @	6
Lard,	11 @	13	Hides,	5 @	-

BRIGHTON MARKET, August 10. BRIGHTON master, and 850 Swine.

At Market, 1550 Beef Cattle, and 850 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra \$5 50 @ \$9 00; first

\$2 75. second \$7 50 @ \$8 00; third \$6 50.

Price Reduced to 25 Cents!
DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTO DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTOROSES to their secondary place and play. With illness enough for this, and not enough to distress or weaken—with consumption, in other words, as most commonly experienced—the mind becomes conscious of a wonderfully new Major.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour. There dwelt no joy in Eden's roay bower! The world was sad—the garden was a wild! And man, the hermit sighed—till woman sm

The fire spread to the large old Mansion house, which was unoccupied and which was also burnt. From this house a shed of some thirty feet, connected with the main Alms-house buildings, occurred with the main Alms-house buildings with the main Alms-house with the main Alms-house with the main Alms-house with the main Alms-house with th cupied by the superintendent and the paupers.

Fortunately, the direction of the wind enabled the firemen present to save them from destruction, though a number of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the firement of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed, in fear of such a result. The cause of the old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed. The old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed. The old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed. The old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed at the old paupers were removed at the old paupers w

Bpirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore And the race of immortals begun.

hours, if not altogether closed, on Sundays. In Scotland, he said, all public houses were closed during the entire Sunday, and the result was displane Fortes and Mahogany Furniture varnished and polished. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Shop opposite the Franklin House, Water st., Augusta. 34 displantion in the number of persons who were

(SUCCESSOR TO J. P. DILLINGHAM,)
West End Kennebec Bridge,

Coat Makers Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to employ 500 practical Sack and
Frock Makers, to whom the highest prices and employment at least seven months will be given. Shop opposite the Franklin House, Water st.
PATRICK O'BRIEN.
Augusta, Aug. 14th, 1854.

To the Hom. Board of County Commissioners for the HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE County of Kennebec.

Country of Kennebec.

Gentleman:

Gentleman:

Gentleman:

Gentleman:

The money Humbly show, that a town way, or an alteration in the town road leading from Smithfield to Thomass Whittier's in said town, would be of great public conveniences. Your petitioners pray that you would lay out a town way, or alter said town road, beginning on said road near David Watson's dwellting house; and ending at the country road leading from Mercer to Beigrale, between Nathaniel Tracey's morth line and Benjamin D. Tracey's dwelling house in said town, as to your judgment shall appear best

Your petitioners further state that the Selectmen of said town, after notice and hearing of the parties have laid out or altered such way and reported the same to the town, at a public meeting of the Inhabitants, duly notified and warned; yet the town has unreasonably refused and delayed to allow and approve said town way so laid out and altered by the selectmen aforesaid, and to put the same on record. Wherefore your petitioners, considering themselves apprieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your honors would, agreeably to law in such case made and provided, either lay out or altered so agreesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid, or accept and approve said town way as aforesaid.

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STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—Board of County Commissioners, August Session, 1884.

On the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is Ordered, that thirty days previous notice be given, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Thomas Whittier, in Rome, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M.; and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said Petition, and Ismnediately afterwards hear the parties and their witnesses, and then take such further measures in the premises as may be adjudged proper. Said notice to be given by serving attested copies of said Petition and this order thereon, upon the Town Clerk of the town of Rome, and by posting up such copies in three public places in said town, and by publishing the same in the Maine Farmer, a public newspaper printed in said County; that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think proper.

Attest—W. M. Straltos, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon. Attest—W. M. Straltos, Clerk.

34

Clinical Lectures will be delivered with the College.

WILLIAM A. Gardinary, M. M., Doan, 6w34

No. 120 North 10th st., Philadelphia.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

Dr. B. G. H.E.A.TON of Boston, who has devoted many years to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture.

Dr. B. G. H.E.A.TON of Boston, who has devoted many years to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture.

Dr. B. G. H.E.A.TON of Boston, who has devoted many severest cases of long standing, as well as in the mider forms of this troublesome complaint, thereby rendering the use of this troublesome complaint, thereby rendering the use of the treatment and cure of Variococle, Homorrhoids, or Piles; Urinary discases, &c.

Application may be made at his residence, No. 2 Exeter Piace, (Howe street,) Boston.

NOTICE.

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Notice.

Notice the undersigned will no

To the Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of ISAAC FAIRFIELD,
Administrator on the Estate of

OBED CLARK, late of China,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully
shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has
come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator
is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against
said Estate, by the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars.—
That the said Administrator therefore makes application to
this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized
and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to
convey so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will be
necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with
incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

August 14, 1854. OBED CLARK, late of China,

August 14, 1854. COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, S8.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1854.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of September next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Attest.—J. Rustov, Register.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest—J. Burrox, Register.

Copy of Petition and order of Court. Copy of Petition and or Attest-J. Burron, Register.

To the Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Konnebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, Administrator on the Estate of
WILLIAM BUKER, late of Litchfield,

WILLIAM BUKER. late of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of four hundred dollars—That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will be necessary to saidsfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

ENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta KENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of August, 1854.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspare as used to inform the fourth Monday of September next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest: J. Berdon, Register.

The right to use the machines which we have sold, and shall hereafter sell, is unquestionable.

the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Attest: J. Berton, Register.

Copy of petition and order of Court.

Attest: J. Berton, Register.

Standard of the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1854.

J. AMES M. HAM. Administrator on the Estate of J. JOSEPH HAM, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERSO, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at a vagusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of 8eptember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, for the state of each deceased for all the forenoon, and shew cause, for the state o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, for the state o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, for the state or control of the state of each deceased for all the order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at a vagusta, the said County, on the fourth Monday of 8eptember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, the same that the state the proper next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, the same that the same

next, at lon of the check in the forenoon, and shew cause, in any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest—J. Berrox, Register.

SENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1854.

DEUBEN H. AMLIN, Executor fire hold in the second of the secon

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of REBECCA DRUMMOND, late of Clinton,
In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indeviced to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

August 14, 1854.

NOTICE Is broken sizes that the subscriber has been to see the condition of the subscriber at the house.

August 14, 1854.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, de bonis non, on the Estate of

August 14, 1854. August 18, 1854.

Hicker M. Prescort and Charles J. Prescort, are authored to settle and receive payment of all demands due to the love estate.

34

ISAAC FAIRFIELD.

ENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probata, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Konnoboc, on the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1854.

EDWARD WARREN. Administrator on the Estate of LEVI SMART, late of Vassativ-ro', in said County, doccased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Oadershy, Therefore, and the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Oadershy, Therefore, and the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Oadershy, Therefore, and the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Oadershy, Therefore, and the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ITS reputation, co-extensive with the civilisation of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible.

The reputation of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Oadershy, Therefore, Therefore, Its properties, in fact, its million of positives any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest—J. Burrox, Register.

Wanted,

PIRST RATE GIL, to work in a small family, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

R. M. MILLS.

August 7th, 1854.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located in Filtert. Street, above Eleventh, Philadelphia.

THE LECTURES of the Regular Course will commence on the second Monday of October, and continue until the Walter William Milliam Monday of October.

Walter William Monday of October, and continue until the Walter William Monday of October.

Graduatics of other colleges, 30 00
Matriculation fee, paid only once, 500
Practical Anatomy, 10 00
Graduating fee, 20 00
Clinical Lectures will be delivered twice a week at the

Dispensary connected with the College.
WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. M., Dean,
6w34
No. 120 North 10th st., Philadelphia

Nand after date, the undersigned will not receive in Storehouse or Store any SPIRITS, and if there shall be any packages offered for storage which they have reason to believe are Spirits, they will take the liberty to ascertain before they receive the same.

BLANDING, DYER & CO.
Augusta, Aug. 15, 1854.

SUFFOLK PIGS. BUFFOLK PIGS,

Thom the stock of PRINCE ALBERT,
which gained the gold medal at Smithfield Club, England; also the first prize
field Club, England; also the first prize
tural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old,
supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessel
on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to
any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate
deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their
reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MOIRTON, West Needham, Mass.
Or *3m34 GEORGE H. P. FLAGG, Boston, Mass.

DR. POLLARD

DR. POLLARD

Will be at the following places, viz:
August 22, at R. Graffan's flotel, Livermore Falls.
August 23, at Richard Hilton's, Livermore.
24, at Public House, North Turner.
25, at Blake's Hotel, Turner Village.
26, at Rev. Walter Foss', Leeds.
27, at Home.
23, afternoon at Col. Craig's, Readfield.
24, at D. M. Teague's, Mt. Vernon.
30, at Neal's Hotel, Vienna.
31, at Chase's Hotel, Farmington Falls.
September 1, at Millikin's Hotel, Parmington.

2, 3, at A. S. King's Hotel, Phillips.
4, at Daniel Graffani's, Salem.
5, at Nathaniel Ricker's, New Portland.
6, at A. Spooner's, West New Portland.
7, at New Vineyard Village.
Dr. Pollard, having nunerous calls is visit other places, will not be able to visit the above towns so often as heretofore.
A. W. POLLARD,
Original Vegetable Physician.
Monmouth, Aug. 15, 1854.

Goods for Travelling Dresses. DE B GES, Alpacca de bege, Madonnas, Croton Lustres, &c. &c., for Ladies' Travelling Dresses, just received KILBURN & BARTON.

500 BBLS. Superfine Genesee Flour.
100 do. Extra do. do.
50 do. Double Extra do. do.
50 do. Double Extra do. do.
July 12, 1854.
29 ARNO A. BITTUES. WEBSTER & PILLSBURY,

COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS AT Norridgewock, Somerset County, Maine, JOHN H. WEBSTER. 6#32 CHAS. F. PILLSBURY SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

tember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

**MACHINES TO SEW WITH A SINGLE THREAD, which by ample trials have been proved superior to all others for stitching linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leading lines.

ENNERSEC. SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1854.

CTAVIA BUKER. Widow of WILLIAM BUKER, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased:

**Onerror, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the order to be published interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published interested, by causing a copy of the personal Estate of said deceased:

Onerror Oneror** Augusta, In said County, on the 4-h Monday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**Delta Machines of ex next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, MACHINES TO SEW WITH A SINGLE THREAD.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Genore W. Jones, of Augusta, on the first day of November, A. D. 1848, mortgaged to the Augusta Savings Bank, a certain parcel of land situated in Augusta, on Winter Street, so called, as fully described in said mortgage deed, recorded in the Kenneboc Registry of Deeds, Book 164, page 102, to which reference may be had, and the conditions of said mortgage have been broken. Notice is hereby given, that said Bank claims to forcelose said mortgage, in accordance with the provisions of law.

Augusta Savings Bank,
Pn. BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Attorney.

32

NEW ARRANGEMENT. 1854. BOSTON AND LOWELL. 1854. THE superior and fast-sailing
Stemsmer OCEAN, Capt
RICHARD DONAYAN, until for the
notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf,
HALLOWELL, every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

or BOSTON, at half past two, Gardiner at three, and Bath a ix o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday Evening The Ocean is a superior Boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats, fire engines, life preservers, &c., and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid commodations, render her a great favorite with the traveling public.

public.

Biages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Ocean in Hallowell, to carry passeogers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Nor-ridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The new steamer CLINTON will also be in readiness to take freight and passeogers to and from Waterville on the days of arriving and sailing.

N. B. This Boat will take no Live Calves, Matches, Powder, or other extra hazardous freight. A. B. This Boat will take no Live Caives, Matches, Powder, or other extra hazardous freight.

All merchandize intended for this route must be accompanied by Bills of Lading, in duplicate, which will be signed by the receiving clerk of the Steamer.

Agents.—A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell; G. S. CARPEN.
TER, Augusta; B. SHAW, JR., Gardiner; D. BLANCHARD, Richmond. Hallowell, May 29, 1854.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE! STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

AUGUSTA & BATH DAILY LINE!

THE NEW STEAMER TEAZER,
CHARLES H. BECK, Master, will
run from Augusta to Bath every day,
(Sundaya excepted,) as follows:
Leaves Smith's Wharf, Augusta, for Bath and intermediate
landings, at 7½ A. M., Hallowell 7½, and Gardiner at 8.

Returning, leaves Blackman's Wharf, Bath, for Augusta
and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M.

FARES.—Augusta and Hallowell to Bath,
Gardiner to Bath,
Richmond to

Freight taken at Reduced Rates. The Teaser makes a trip to Hunnewell's Point, daily.

Augusta, April 29, 1854. QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST Independent Line for California.

This Line is composed of the following first class Ocean Steamers:

NORTH STAR, leaving New York for Aspinvall, on the 5th of every month, to connect at Panama with the

Uncle Sum and Yankee Blade. When the above date falls on Sunday, the steamer from New York will leave on the following Monday. These ships are all staunch and new, and fitted expressly for the trade, with all the improvements suggested by expeence.

The transit across the Isthmus of Panama by means of the The transit across the Isthmus of Panama by means of the Railroad, &c., is performed in the shortest possible time.
The unrivaled speed and comfort of these Steamers, together with the very low rates of passage as compared with all other lines, induces the belief of its general adoption by those traveling to the Golden Regions.
CALKIN, REED & BANGS, Stationers, 19 Exchange St., Boaton, are the only authorized parties in New England for the sale of passage tickets, and any fnformation concerning the above line will be cheerfully given by mail or otherwise.

3m22

BELGRADE TITCOMB ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence Monday, September 4th, and continue 11 weeks, us the charge of Charles K. Hetchins, Principal; HANNAI

KAAPP, Proceptress.

The Primary Department will be under the care of an experienced Teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render the School worthy the confidence of its friends.

Board from \$1,25 to \$1,50.

THOS. ELDRED, Secretary.

North Belgrade, August 1, 1854.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence Mon-day, Sept. 4th, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of Mr. I. N. BEALS. The building is new, beautifully situated, and supplied with new Apparatus.

The Trustees, placing full confidence in the abilities and experience of Mr. Beals as a Teacher, can with pleasure recommend this School to the public.

TUTITON.—Common English, \$3.00; Higher do., \$3.75; Languages, \$4.00.

To No student received for less than half a term.

For particulars, address

Monmouth, June 9, 1854.

3m25

LITCHFIELD ACADEMY. LITCHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence Monday, Sept. 4th, and continue 11 weeks.

Board of Instructors.—N. F. BAKER, A. B., Principal, Teacher of Latin, Greek, and the Natural Sciences. Miss ANGELETTA WILSON, Preceptress, Teacher of French, Painting and Drawing. Rev. B. SMITH, A. M., Lecturer of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Miss F. A. MERROW, Teacher of the Piano Forte. C. C. NEWELL, Teacher of Penmanship. H. FURINGTON, Assistant in Mathematics. Terms of Tuition.—Common English Branches, \$3.00 Higher English and Classics, 380 Drawing or Painting, extra, 200 Music, 600 Music, 600

Music,
Use of Piano,
Board in good families, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week.
Those fitting for College will receive superior advantages.
Special attention will also be given to those preparing to teach.
It is very desirable that all be present at the commencement of the term. Post Office address, Litchfield Corner, Me.

A. BAKEH, Scribe.

Litchfield Corner, Aug. 1, 1854.

WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL. WAINS HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Monday, August 21,
1854, in the F. W. Eaptist Vestry, at Wayne Village,
under the tuition of E. H. LIBBY, A. B., to continue twelve
weeks. Instruction will be given in those branches and languages usually taught in Academics. Tuition from \$1 to \$4.
Drawing, Painting and Music, at usual rates. Board from
\$1.05, to \$1.75 ner week.

\$1.25 to \$1.75 per week. Wayne, July 24, 1854.

FANCY GOODS!

B. SIMONTON. 177 Middle St. Pertinud.
L. has just received, and is receiving, the best and most complete assortment of FANCY GOODS, ever offered for sale in the State of Maine; consisting in part as follows:
Papier Mache Work Stands, do. Port Folios, do. Card Cases; Port Monnaies of the richest styles, French and American; Ladies' ornamented and embroidered Work Bags; Fine Cullery; Shell Combs, new pattern; Fine Steel Goods; Shaving Feather Dusting Brushes; Soaps, American and imported; Perfumery, Pomades, Hair Oils, &c.; Labin's oelebrated Extracts; Harrison's do. do.; Gold Pens; Gold and Silver Pencils; Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases; Ladies' Jet Bracelets; do. Sewing Birds; Shell and Pearl Card Cases; Pearl and Ivory Tables; Opera Glasses; Ladies' Cumpanion; do. Rosewood Boxes; Hair and Tooth Brashes; and a thousand other articles, which can be bought at this place as cheap as they

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, situate in West Winthrop, on the middle road, leading from North Monmouth to Wayne. The Farm contains 75 acres of excellent land, divided by good stone wall into lots suitable for mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land. There are upon the premises a large two-story house, a baro, pighouse, and two excellent wells of water and several neverfailing springs. Also, an Orchard of engrafted fruit.

Any one wishing for a Stock or Dairy Farm would find this a good place. Any one wishing for a stock or Dairy Farm would find this a good place.

For further particulars inquire of E. HOLMES, Editor of the Farmer, or of the subscriber, on the premises, where the crops can be examined by those disposed to call.

Frice \$1300.

Winthrop, Aug. 1, 1854.

3w32

NOTICE.

CIAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, one Red Yearling Steer. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying damages.

ABIJAH C. WARD.

**awa2*

K ENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURNS. Crowell's Thermometer do. Shaker and Western Dash do.

Shaker and Western Danh do.
Butter Boxes, for marketing.
Butter Moulds, for one pound lumps.
Do. do. (common) and Stamps.
Cheese Presses, and Hoops.
Cheese Tubs, extra sizes.
Linen Strainer Cloth.
Cedar and common Milk Palls, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Square.
Augusta, June 14, 1854.

Sw27

BUILDING AND LOTS FOR SALE.

STUATED on the Corner of State and Court,
Streets, Augusta, opposite the Mansion House
and running back 108 feet on Court Street. These are two of
the pretiest lots in Augusta. The property cost \$4000, and
rents for \$500 a year. The subscriber, doing business in
New York and not wishing to be troubled with property here,
and wanting the money in his business, will sell the building
and lots for \$2500; \$500 cash, \$500 in 4 months, and \$300 a
year for five years, with interest. Address
HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, N. Y.
Augusta, July 27, 1884.

KILKS! SILKS!

KILBURN & BARTON have just received and are now opening a large and elegant assortment of DRESS SILKS, adapted to the season, embracing all the new styles, which they will sell at unprecedented low prices. Ladies wishing choice styles of Silks at very low prices, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

21

ARE YOU SICK!

ARE YOU SICK?

THEN you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Bour fifths of the diseases which people the church yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if I taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with the Don't wear the headache, heart-barn, and their kindred disorders, heeaare your stomach is foul. Don't parade your-self around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcard, self around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcard, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, ican, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great wonder of this age, recognized by all who hnow their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, and the Pills for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine. Prepared by Bock, J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For alle by Wh. BLACE, J. W. COFREN, and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; S. Page & Co., Hallowell; C. P. Branch, flexifier, P. C. Brafford, Winthrop, Isaae Donham, Readfield; C. C. Whitney, Wayne; J. B. Plaisted, Waterville; G. W. Emerson, Bangor; W. O. Poor, Belliast; James Trench, Norridgewock; and by Druggista everywhere.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House on Oak Street, belonging to the late Willard Wolcott, will be sold, and a large part of the purchase money can be left unpaid (with good security) if desired. Inquire of the subscriber at the house.

JANE WOLCOTT.

own magnificent mind.

perseverance.

A VISIT TO THE OLD HOMESTEAD. BY O. H. WILMARTH.

Ten years had roll'd onward since I had tried then To stifle my tears and breathe my last pray'r: When the fires of emotion were melting my heart That I and my home were forever to part. Sad autumn winds sighed, and the misty skies wer And the hills and the vales on night's pillow slept: When I stood once again before the old cot, That so long I had left, though never forgot.

I ask'd not to enter, for strangers dwelt there, And the sound of their voices my heart sould But the tears of the sky then came milgling wi

And through them bright scenes of my childhood di-

Then I cried, where are they, my playmates so gas Blest vision so charming, O tell me I pray! When the wind swept the roof, and came whisp'ring

The mounds in the grave-yard will show them to the Then I hast'ned to greet my fav'rite old tree, That so often had spread its broad wings over me; But alas! where it stood the ground was all bare; Not a leaf-not even a root was left there.

Then, me thinks I'll embrace the old rock on the hil For that has stood ages, and must be there still; Built a fire in its bosom that blew it away! Then I wept on the hill where the wormwood

grow,
To think that they should treat my old favorites so While the clouds in the sky, as they moved, seem

"They're a type of things earthly-we are pass

And the leaves that pale autumn threw down at n feet, Fain would the same saddening story repeat; Till the hills in their dimness, seemed the grav

the slain, And the trees, the veil'd mourners, weeping o'er the in vain! 'Till the sky seemed the arch of a ponderous bell, Ever rolling and tolling a merciless knell— With years for its strokes, and days for vibration

The latter for Man and the former for National

Then my pray'r was sincere, that my life's setting s Might cast its last ray on a journey well run, That its beams may arise to shine on a world, Where the banner of death was never unfurled!

The Story-Teller.

From Dickens' Household Words TWO COUSINS.

"He didn't care much about it," he said "they might marry him, if they liked, and to whom they liked, provided he was not expected to make love. Give him his hookah, and a volume of Shelley, and really, a wife or no wife, it was almost the same thing to him. By the

bye, one thing he must stipulate for, that she

should not hunt nor talk slang." This Launcelot Chumley said, yawning-although it was only twelve o'clock, yet it was ten before he came down to breakfast-and, sauntering from the drawing-room through the open window on the lawn, he stretched himself under the shadow of the chestnut trees to dream vague poems all the day after; a mode of existence that seemed to him to fulfil the sacred des-

tiny of his being.

Launcelot Chumley was a spoilt child. A spoilt child full of noble thoughts and generous impulses, tarnished by prosperity, and choked for want of stimulants to exertion : he was also vain for want of wholesome opposition. Provided people left him alone, they might do as they liked, he used to say. Let them not distributed in the same of the saddle, and off the three started; Ella holding her pommel very tightly.

They ambled down the avenue together; but on the lawn, nor break his pipes, nor talk loud, nor make a noise, and he was perfectly satisfied. His indifference and indolence drove his mother to despair. She tried to tempt him to exertion by dazzling visions of distinction. But Launcelot prided himself on his want of ambition, and vowed he would not accept a dukedom if offered to him; it would be such a bore! His mother had indeed done her heat to rain him by unmitigated indulgence; and how she wrung her hands at her own work. But, as something must be done, she bethought herself of a marriage, which, woman-like, she fancied would cure ev-

erything-indulgence, vanity, selfishness. Mrs. Chumley bethought her of a marriagebut with whom?

There were in London two Chumley cousins, Ella Limple and little Violet Tudor. These two young ladies were great friends after the fashion of young ladies generally. They had mysterious confidence together, and wrote wonderful letters. Ella Limple, being of pathetic and sentimental temperament, talked of sorrow and sadness, and said there was no more happiness for her on earth, there being something she could never forget; though nobody knew what. Violet Tudor, her bosom friend, laughed at all sentiment, and expressed a shy contempt for lovers. She vowed solemnly also that she would never marry a less man than a lion king or an old general who had seen severe service, and been wounded badly; and then she did not know -perhaps she might. For Violet rode blood horses, and once pronounced an Indian officer a "muff." because he had never seen a tiger hunt. An expression that caused that gentleman to among his own sex usually assuaged in a duel.

It may be imagined, therefore, that Mrs. Chumley did not place Miss Violet Tudor very high in her scale of feminine graces; although she certainly did not know one-half of that curly-headed gipsy's escapades. Consequently she was passed over at once. Ella was, on the contrary, all that Mrs. Chumley wished; young, pretty, mild, manageable; with gold, a stainless pedigree, and unexceptionable manners. What more could any mother demand for her son! Mrs. Chumley sent by that day's post an affectionate invitation, asking Ella to pass a week with her, much to Ella's surprise and pleasure. For cousin Launcelot had long been kind of heroimyth in that young lady's imagination, and she was glad to be asked to meet

make me forget poor dear Henry, all alone in those terrible East Indies!" she mentioned in the letter which communicated the circumstance to her bosom friend. Out of curiosity then she accepted the invitation; and in less than a week. she found herself at High Ashgrove, with all

her prettiest dresses and her last new bonnet. Ella's correspondence with Violet Tudor increased overwhelmingly during the visit. The early letters were gay, for her; but soon they deepened into a nameless melancholy; and were rife with mysterious hints. Occasionally there burst forth in them the most terrific self-accusings that English words could frame. If she become the head of a society of coiners, or the high priestess of a heresy, she could not have used stronger expressions of guilt. Violet was frightened at first; but she remembered that it was Ella's habit to indulge in all sorts of exagerated self-accusations. At last came a letter, which unveiled the mystery; reducing

broken my vows, and am deserving of the fate of Imogen, in that dreadful ballad. Poor dear "You are severe, h

Launcelot.

poor dear Henry's figure; he was inclined to be horses. You have horses?" too stout. Launcelot's figure is perfect. He is tall-six feet I should think-and with the most at breakfast, not ladies' horses." graceful manners possible. He is like a picture not short and close like poor dear Henry's He her little head that was charming in its asser with such a beautiful expression of melancholy lying on the grass all your life !" in them. They are poems in themselves, Violet. Now Henry's, you know, were hazel; and hazel made his face tingle, his brows contracted, and eyes are unpleasant-they are so quick and he felt humbled and annoyed, but roused

as well as see. Hazel eyes only see. Don't are!" you know the difference? He is very quiet, Louncelot saw this little by-scene. He was

ly. For no lover in the world could ever separate me from my own Violet. If you don't come left the lovers together, hoping they would im-I shall think you are angry at me for my bad prove the opportunity; but Ella was too wellconduct to poor Henry; and indeed I feel how bred and Launcelot was too cold; and they guilty I am. I had such a terrible dream of called each other Miss Limple and Mr. Chum him last night. I thought he looked so pale and ley, and observed it was very fine weather reproachful, just like his favorite Hamlet. Good which was the general extent of their love bye. I can't write another word; for aunt making.

never liked the flirtation with Cornet Henry who ever saw a beast's head tied up like that future. She wrote to her aunt, of whom she steady!" Violet went dauntlessly up to the big with a cold bow. Yet she was pretty enough. ment to crush her against the manger. Laur lous waist; her light fairy figure; her wide red star again that had risen on Ella and not or lips, and her untameable vivacity, made her Violet. Violet chose the biggest and the mos

told her how arms and the man were sung at Violet raised herself in the saddle; and, waving Mantau long ago. But this state of things could not last long. Old habits and old instincts off, tearing along the road till she became entered their protest, and Violet Tudor felt that a mere speck in the distance. Launcelot she must be natural or she should die. Launcelot said that she was noisy, and made his head his heart, strung his nerves up to their natural ache; and he changed his resting place for one tone, and made him envy and long and hate and farther off from the house, complaining of Miss admire all in a breath. Tudor's voice, which he declared was like a bird's whistle, and penetrated into his brain. we ride faster, Miss Limple ?" This he said to his mother languidly, at the same time asking when she was going away

"You don't keep horses, Cousin Launce !" "Not for ladies, Miss Tudor," said Launce-

rude of you!"

called you by any other name," returned Launcelot still more coldly. "How odd! Aunt, why is Cousin Launce so strange ?"

"I don't know what you mean, Violet," said Mrs. Chumley, a little sternly; "I think you away in that manner?" are strange-not my son."

An answer that steadied the eyes for some time; for Violet looked down, feelingly rebuked, and wondering how she had deserved rebuke. A moment after, Ella asked Launcelot for something in her gentle, quiet unintoned voice, as if thing in her gentle, quiet unintoned voice, as if they had been strangers, and had met for the for the beat my black; although my black is blown and blush, and to feel that kind of anger which is, first time that day. It was a striking contrast; not unnoticed by Chumley, who was inwardly thankful that such a quiet wife had been chosen him; adding a grace of thanks for having escaped Violet Tudor. After breakfast he strolled, as usual, into the garden, Mrs. Chumley

to see what that lazy fellow is really made of. I am not engaged to him, so I am not afraid of leaving Violet to spring from her mamm him. Come!" And with one spring down the unassisted. whole flight she dashed upon the lawn like a flash of light. Ella descended like a well-bred lady; but Violet skipped, and run and jumped, and once she hopped-until she found herself by the side of Launcelot, as he lay on the grass, darting in between him and the sun like a hum-

ming-bird. "Cousin Launce, how lazy you are!" were her first words. "Why don't you do something to amuse us? You take no more notice of Ella than if she were a stranger, and you are not even ordinarily polite to me. It is really dread-

Launcelot had not been accustomed to this at a mark at twenty paces; then she, as she ed. She touched Violet, and whispered, "Don't that a little black-eyed girl whose waist he could burt his feelings!" as if he had been a baby and span between his thumb and little finger, and Violet an assassin.

the terrible sphynx which devoured men's bones to a tame dog that stole his neighbor's cream—

"Be a man yourself, Cousin Launce," anmark every time straight in the centre, and Lau
swered Violet; "don't spend all your time dawcelot never hit once; which was not very pleasa

the usual ending of most young ladies mys-dling over stupid poetry, which I am sure you don't understand. Take exercise—good strong "I do not know what my dearest Violet will exercise. Ride, hunt, shoot, take interest in think of her Ella-but if it is to be the death- something, and in some one, and don't think blow of that long and tender love which has yourself too good for everybody's society but supported my sad heart through so many bitter your own. You give up your happiness for trials, I must tell her the truth. Violet, I have pride, I am sure you do; yet how ridiculous

"You are severe, Miss Tudor," said Laun lot, with his face crimson. Violet was so small

"Violet, love, I am engaged to my cousin and so frank, he could not be angry with her. "I tell you the truth," she persisted, "and yo "My aunt made me the offer so supplicating- don't often hear the truth. Better for you if you ly, and Launcelot said so sweetly: 'I think you did. You must not let it be a quarrel between will make me a very nice wife, Miss Limple, us; for I speak only of your own good; and, if that I could not resist. Besides cousin Launce- you will only condescend to be a little more like lot is very handsome; and that goes a great other men I will never say a word to you again. way. You know I always found fault with Let us go to the stables; I want to see your "Yes" said Launcelot; "but as I remarked

"I don't care for ladies' horses : men's hors -has very bright brown hair, all in thick curls, will suit me better !" said Violet, with a toss of wears them very long, like the portraits of Raphael. Henry's hair, poor darling, was inclined horses, Cousin Launce, you dare not mount to be red. His eyes are large and dark grey, for I am sure you cannot be good at riding,

Launcelot was excessively piqued. His bloo fiery. I like such eyes as Launcelot's-melan- Tears came into Ella'seyes. She went up to her choly, poetic eyes, that seem to feel and think friend and said : "Oh, Violet, how cruel you

lies all day under the trees smoking out of the most exquisite hookah, and reading Shelley. I dote on Shelley, and hate Shakspeare. How fond Henry was of Shakspeare!—that wearisome Hamlet! And now her own Ella is going contrary, he felt more humiliated by her tear to beg and pray of her dearest Violet to come than by Violet's rebukes; and, drawing himself here as soon as possible. I enclose a note from up proudly, he said to Violet, as if he were Aunt Chumley, asking you; and, darling Vi, I giving away a kingdom. "If you please we will never forgive you if you don't come direct- will ride to-day."

wants me to go with her to the village. Do come, dearest Violet, and come immediately." of Violet's candid criticisms. "That cob's off This letter delighted Ella's friend. She had fetlock wants looking to. The stupid groom Dampier, which she had thought very silly and Why, he wasn't a crib-biter was he!" and sentimental; while this seemed to offer a real with a "Wo-ho, poor fellow! steady there was considerably afraid; and, in a few days, carriage horse's head, and loosened the strain arrived at High Ashgrove. She was received of his halter before Launcelot knew what she by Ella with a burst of enthusiasm; which, was about. She was in her element. She coming from one so calm, quite electrified wandered in and out of the stalls, and did not Launcelot; by Aunt Chumley with no super-fluity of kindness; and, by Launcelot himself, if they turned themselves sideways as if they The thick raven hair, which it was her will and celot thought all this vulgar beyond words; and pleasure to wear crowding over her face in wide he thought Ella Limple, who stood just at the curly bands; her great black eyes that never door and looked frightned, infinitely the surested for a moment; her tiny hand; her fabu- perior of the two ladies; and thanked his good appear like a wild bird alighting on the steps spirited horse of all, Ella selecting an old grev f that still, lazy, gentleman-like house. that was steady as a camel, and both went into For the two first days Violet behaved herself the house to dress for their ride. When they with perfect propriety. She embroidered more than two square inches of Berlin work, and did proving of Amazons in general, could not but not make a single allusion to the stables. She confess that they made a beautiful pair. Ella fell asleep only twice when Launcelot conde-so fair and graceful, and Violet so full of life scended to read aloud the mistiest parts of and beauty. He was obliged to allow that she Queen Mab, and she tried hard to look as if was beautiful; but of course not so beautiful as she understood what Epipsychidion was all Ella. With this thought he threw himself in-

He turned to Ella and said hurriedly, "Shall "If you please," answered Ella, timidly

"but I can't ride very fast, you know." Launcelot bit his lip. "Oh, I remember ; yes I hate to see women riding like jockeys; you Violet said on the third morning at breakfast, are quite right; but he fretted his horse and raising her eyelids and fixing her eyes for an frowned. Then he observed very loudly, "Violet Tudor is a very vulgar little girl."

After a time Violet came back : her blac horse foaming, his head well up; his neck arch-"Why do you call me Miss Tudor ?" she ask- ed, his large eyes wild and bright; she flushed ed again, "I am your own cousin. It is very animated, full of life and health. Launcelot sat negligently on his bay-one hand on the "I should think myself very impertment if I crupper as lazy men do sit on horseback-walk ing slowly. Ella's dozing hanging down his head and sleeping, with the flies settling on his twinkling pink eyelids.

"Dearest Violet, I thought you would have been killed," said Ella; "what made you rush

"And what makes you both ride as if were in a procession, and afraid of trampling on the crowd?" retorted Violet. "Cousin Lau celot, you are something wonderful. A strong man like you to ride in that manner. Are you made of jelly that you would break if shaken your mare is fresh." Violet gave the bay a smart cut with her whip, which sent it off at a hand gallop. Away they both flew, clattering along the hard road like dragoons. But Violet beat him by a full length; or, as she phrased it, going about her household concerns; Violet had a great deal to do yet before he could ride "Come with me, Elly, darling," she said, "let against her, which made him hate her as much us go and tease Launce. It is really too stupid as if she had been a Frenchman or a Cossack; here!—I can't endure it much longer. I want and love Ella more than ever. And so he told her, as he lifted her tenderly from her grey,

as when men talk to children.

were such children together."

All that evening he was sulky to Violet an peculiarly affectionate to Ella, making the poor child's heart flutter like a caged bird.

"Cousin," whispered Violet, the next morn ing, laying her little hand on his shoulder, "have you a rifle in the house or a pair of pistols? Launcelot was so taken by surprise that he hurriedly confessed to having guns, pistols, and rifles, and all other murderous weapons necessar

for the fit equipment of a gentleman. "We will have some fun, then," she said looking happy and full of mischief. Violet and ful! What will you be when you are a man, Ella-Ella dragged sorely against her will, for if you are so idle and selfish now? There will be no living with you in a few years: for I am sure you are almost insupportable as you are!" Violet challenged Launcelot to shoot with her style of address; and for the first few moments was completely at fault. Ella looked frightenwith hands that could hardly find gloves small "And what am I to do to please Miss Tudor !" enough for them, could not shoot so well as he. Launcelot asked with an impertinent voice; Louncelot was nervous—that must be con "what herculanean exertion must I go through fessed and Violet was excited. Launcelot's to win favor in the eyes of my strong, brave, nervousness helped his failure; but Violet's excitement helped her success. Her bullet hit the manly cousin?"

"Be a man yourself, Cousin Launce," anmark every time straight in the centre, and Laun-

in their respective conditions of lord and subject: into the house," he said, "not quite underfor so Launcelot classed men and women—especially little women with small waists—in his the seat."

Violet instantly rose; a kind of terror was i "He had not shot for a long time," he said, her face, and she trembled more than ever. "I "and he was out of practice. He drank coffee must go in I look for her," she said, taking up for breakfast, and that had made his hand un- her parasol. "I am sorry, Miss Tudor, that my presence

"And confess too, Cousin Launce," said Vio- so excessively disagreeable to you!" Launcelot let, "that you were never very good at shooting said, moving aside to let her pass. any time of your life, without coffee or with it. Violet looked full into his face, in utter

Why, you don't even load properly; how can you shoot if you don't know how to load! We disagreeable to me! Why, cousin Launce, it is can't read without an alphabet!" In the pret- you who hate me!" tiest manner possible she took the pistol from "You know the contrary." said Launcelo

her cousin's hand and loaded it for him—first drawing the charge. "Now try again!" she take no pains to hide your feelings—not ordisaid, speaking as if to a child, "nothing like nary cousinly pains! I know that I am full of faults," speaking as if a dam had been removed, Launcelot was provoked but subdued, and he and the waters were rushing over in a torrentdid as his little instructress bade him-to fail "but still I am not so bad as you think me! once more. His bullet went wide of the target, have done all I could to please you since you and Violet's lodged in the bull's eye. So Launhave been here. I have altered my former celot flung the pistols on the grass and said, habits. I have adopted your advice and fol-"It is a very unladylike amusement, Miss Tu-lowed your example. If I knew how to make dor; and I was much to blame to encourage you you esteem me, I would try even more than I in such nonsense." Offering his arm to Ella, have already tried to succeed. I can endure he walked sulkily away.

Violet looked after them both for some time, you feel for me!" Launcelot became suddenly watching them through the trees. There was a afflicted with a choking sensation; there was peculiar expression in her face—a mixture of sense of fullness in his head, and his limbs whimsical humor, of pain, of triumph, and of a shook. Suddenly tears came into his eyes .wistful kind of longing, that perhaps she was, Yes, man as he was, he wept. Violet flung her in her own heart, unconscious of. She then turned away, and with a half sigh, said softly her little hands. She bent her face till her "It's a pity Cousin Launcelot has breath came warm on his forehead, and spoke a such a bad temper!"

few innocent words which might have been said

After this, Launcelot became more and more
to a brother. But they conjured up a strange reserved to Violet, and more and more affection- world in both. Violet tried to disengage herate to Ella. Although he often wondered at self, for it was Launcelot now who held her.

himself for thinking so much of the one—though She hid her face, but he forced her to look up only in anger and dislike—and so little of the For a long time, she besought only to be re the other. Why should he disturb himself about leased; when suddenly, as if conquered by some thing stronger than herself, she flung herself On the other hand, Violet was distressed at from him, and darted into the house, in a state Launcelot's evident dislike for her. What had of excitement and tumult.

she said! What had she done! She was al- An agony of reflections succeeded this agony ways good-tempered to him and ready to oblige. of feeling; and Launcelot and Violet both felt To be sure she had told him several rough as if they had committed or were about to comtruths; but was not the truth always to be told! mit some fearful sin. Could Violet betray her And just see the good she had done him. Look friend? Could she who had always upheld how much more active and less spoiled he was truth and honor, accept Ella's confidence only than he used to be. It was all owing to her. to deprive her of her lover? It was worse than She wished, for Ella's sake, that he liked her guilt! Poor Violet wept the bitterest tears her better; for it would be very disagreeable for bright eyes had ever shed; for she labored under Ella when she married if Ella's husband did not a sense of sin that was insupportable. She dared like to see her in the house. It was really very not look at Ella, but feigned a head-ache, and distressing. And Violet cried on her pillow went into her own room to weep. Launcelot that night, thinking over the dark future when was shocked too; but Launcelot was a man she could not stay with Ella because Ella's hus- and the sense of a half-developed triumph some what deadened his sense of remorse. A certain This was after Violet had beaten Cousin Laun- dim unraveling of the mystery of the past was celot three games of chese consecutively. Laun. also pleasant. Without being dishonorable, he celot had been furiously humiliated; for he was was less overcome.

accounted the best chess player of the neighbor- On that dreadful day Launcelot and Viole hood. But Violet was really a good player, and spoke no more to each other. They did not had won the prize at a chees club, where she had even look at each other. Ella thought that been admitted by extraordinary courtesy; it not some new quarrel had burst forth in her abbeing the custom of that reputable institution sence, and tried to make it up between them, in to suffer womanhood within its sacred walls, her amicable way. But ineffectually. Violet But she was very unhappy about cousin Laun- rushed away when Launcelot came near her, celot for all that; and the next day looked quite and she besought of Ella to leave her alone so pale and cast down. Even Launcelot noticed pathetically, that the poor girl, bewildered, only his obnoxious cousin's changed looks, and asked sighed at the dread of being unable to connect her, rather graciously, "If she were ill?" To together the two greatest loves of her life.

which question Violet replied by a blush, a glad | The day after, Violet chanced to receive a smile bursting out like a song, and a pretty letter from her mother, in which that poor wopout. "No, I am not ill, thank you," which ended their interchange of civilities for the day. chest, and being otherwise quite out of sorts, Launcelot became restless, feverish, melan- expressed her firm belief that she should never choly, cross; at times boisterously gay, at times see her sweet child again. The dear old lady the very echo of despair. He was kind to Ella, consequently bade her adieu resignedly. On and confessed to himself how fortunate he was ordinary days Violet would have known what in having chosen her: but he could not under- all this pathos meant; to-day she was glad to stand-knowing how much he loved her-the turn it to account, and to appear to believe it. ect she had upon his nerves. She spoke to her aunt and Her passiveness irritated him. Her soft and them that she must absolutely leave by the afmusical voice made him wretched; for he was ternoon train-poor mamma was ill, and she incessantly watching for a change of intonation could not let her be nursed by servants. There or an emphasis which never came. Her man- was nothing to oppose to the argument. Mrs. ners were certainly the perfection of manners- Chumley ordered the brougham to take her to he desired none other in his wife-but, if she the station precisely at two o'clock. Launcelot would sometimes move a little quicker, or look was not in the room when these arrangements interested and pleased when he tried to amuse were made; nor did he know anything that was her, she would make him infinitely happier. taking place until he came down to luncheon, And oh! if she would only do something more than work those eternal slippers, how glad he dress, standing by her boxes.

would be. "There they are," he exclaimed "What is all this, Violet? he cried, taking off aloud, as the two cousins passed before his his guard, and seizing her hands as he spoke. window. "By Jove, what a foot that Violet "I am going away," said Violet, as quietly as has; and her hair, what a lustrous black; and she could, but without looking at him.

what eyes. Pshaw! what is it to me what hair He started as if an electric shock had pas or eyes she has?" And he closed his window through him. "Violet going!" he cried in a and turned away. But, in a minute after, he sufficated voice. He was pale, and his hands, was watching the two girls again, seeing only clasping the back of the chair, were white with Violet. "The strange strength of hate," he the strain. "Going? Why?"

said, as he stepped out on the lawn to follow "Mamma is ill," said Violet. It was all she could say. Launcelot's life was very different now to what "I am sorry we are to lose you," he then said it had been. He wondered at himself. He had very slowly-each word as if ground from him,

become passionately fond of riding, and was as words are ground out, when they are the looking forward to the hunting season with de- masks of intense passion. light. He rode every day with his two cousins; His mother looked at him with surprise. Ella and he and Violet had races together, which turned to Violet. Every one felt there was a

made them sometimes leave Ella and her grey mystery they did not know of. Ella went to for half an hour in the lanes. He used to shoot her cousin. too-practising secretly-until one day he as- "Dear Violet, what does all this mean?" she tonished Violet by hitting the bull's eye as often asked, her arm round the little one's neck, ca-

as herself. He talked a great deal, and had not ressingly. opened Shelley for a fortnight. He was more "Nothing," answered Violet with great diffi natural and less vain; and sometimes even con-culty. "There is nothing."

descended to laugh so as to be heard, and to ap- Big drops stood on Launcelot's foreheadpreciate a jest. But this was very rare, and "Ought you not to write first to your mother, to always had the appearance of a condescension, give her notice before you go?" he said. "No," she answered, her flushed face quive

He still hated Violet; and they quarrelled ing from brow to lip; "I must go at once."

Tudor," he added, picking a broad and ruddy sight, when "Violet! Violet," rang from the

every day regularly, but were seldom apart. At that moment a servant entered hurriedly They hated each other so much that they could to say the latest moment had arrived to enable not be happy without bickering. Although to them to catch the train. Adieux were given in do Violet justice, it was all on Launcelot's side. all haste. Violet's tears, beginning to gather-Left to herself, she would never have said a but only to gather as yet, not to flow-kept cross word to him. But what could she do when bravely back for love and for pride. "Good he was so impertinent! Thus they rode, and bye," to Ella, warmly, tenderly, with her heart shot, and played at chess and quarrelled, and filled with self-reproach, "Good bye," to aunt: sulked, and became reconciled and quarrelled aunt herself very sad : and then "Good bye, again; and Ella, still and calm, looked on with to Launcelot. "Good bye, Mr. Chumley," she her soft blue eyes, and often "wondered they said, holding out her hand, but not looking into his face. He could not speak. He tried to One day the three found themselves together bid her adieu, but his lips were dry, and his on a bench under a fine old purple beech, which voice would not come. All he did was to exbent down its great branches like bowers, about press in his features such exquisite suffering them. Ella gathered a few of the most beauti- that Violet for a moment was overcome herself, ful leaves, and placed them in her hair. They and could scarcely draw away her hand. The did not look very well; her hair was too light, hour struck; and duty with brave Violet before all. Launcelot stood where she left him. She "Perhaps they will look better on you, Miss ran down the lawn; she was almost out of

leaf, and laving it Bacchante fashien, on her house like the cry of death. thick, curly, black bands. His hand touched Violet-a moment irresolute her cheek. He started, and dropped it sudden- almost unconsciously she found herself kneeling ly, as if that round fresh face had been burning beside Launcelot, who lay senseless in a chair iron. Violet blushed deeply, and felt distressed, and saying, "Launcelot, I will not leave you! and ashamed, and angry. Trembling, and with The burden of pain was shifted now. From a strange difficulty of breathing, she got up and Launcelot and her to Ella. But Ella-sentiran away, saying that she was going for her parasol—although she had it in her hand—and a girl who, like many, can perform great sacriwould be back immediately. But she stayed fices with an unruffled brow; who can ice over away a long time, wondering at Cousin Launce- their hearts, and feel without expression; who lot's impertinence. When she came back no can consume their sorrows inwardly, the world

one was to be seen. Ella and Launcelot had the while believing them happy. gone into the shrubbery to look after a hare that had run across the path; and Violet sat down girlhood had waned into a faded womanhood, on the bench waiting for them, and very pleased and when Launcelot had become an active they had gone. She heard a footstep. It was country gentleman, and Violet a staid wife— Launcelot without his cousin. "Ella had gone Ella lost her sorrows, and came to her peace in

the love of a disabled Indian officer, whom she had known many years ago—and whose sunset talotypes, and other Styles of Pictures,

days she made days of warmth and joy; persuading herself and him too, that the Cornet Dampier she had flirted with when a girl, she had always loved.

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Rubber Cloth.

Useful for various purposes in families. An excellent article for the preservation of Beds, covering Trunks, &c. For sale by B. T. BOSWORTH.
Augusta, May 2, 1854.

10

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1854, within and for the County of Kennebee.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ADAM WILBUR, late of Belgrade in said county, deceased, having been presented by IRENE WII BUR, the Executrix therein named, for Probate:
OBDERD, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in and for th

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TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS of Hemlock or Pine COAL,
to which cash and a fair price will be paid on delivery
the Forge of
Gardiner, May 3, 1854.

BECEKIEL HOLMES, EDITOR.

Terms.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum
paid in advance; two dollars if paid within the year; two
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STOVES AND FURNACES.

Of the latest and most approved patterns; Parlor and itr Tight Stoves—all of which will be sold as low can be urchased elsewhere. He also manufactures Registers and lentilators, Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin gutters and Conclusions, Stove Pipe, Tin Air Pipe, &c. All kinds of Jobbing done to order. E. D. NORCROSS, Augusta, June 28, 1854.

LOST! LOST!

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BLACK BROADCLOTH DRESS COAT, between the correct results of the company of the correct results o

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, altuated in Dixmont, half a mile east of the Village, at the corner, and formerly known as the Butman Farm. This farm, together with other lands, adjoining or near by, to the amount of near four hundred acres, is offered for sale, together, or in smaller quantities, to suit the convenience of purchasers. The buildings, soil, fruit, location, convenience to meetings, school, mills and market, will hardly suffer by comparison with any other farm in the State. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM UPTON.

Dixmont, July 25th, 1854.

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ITUATED in Vassalboro', upon the road leading the subscriber on the premises.

SITUATED in Vassalboro', upon the road leading the subscriber of the subscriber on the premises.

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tion is schools and meetings, render the situation in the premark of the particulars, enquire at the premark of the particulars, enquire at the premark. Richard A. Frye, Beines. Robert Glover, Hebron. Osgood Charles, Stow. Vassalboro', 7th mo. 24th, 1854.

Wa32

**Vanit Picker.*

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B the only implement yet invented with which Apples,
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resh as ever. We have not written the foregoing for any selfish purpose, but to express our confidence in the excelence of "Rédoling's Russin Salve."

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For they are Composed of Vegetables.
C ATCHELL'S VEGETABLE CATHARTIC BITTERS are a sure remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, such as Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Loss of Appetite, Sleepiness, Jaundiec, Headache, Costiveness, Femile Diseases, &c.
As a spring and summer medicine it has no equal, sold at 25 cents per Bottle. Agents wanted.
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two good Barns, and other out-buildings. The subscriber
would like to sell or let the Farm, which is in good condition.
If any one wishes to hire or take it on shares, he will be expected to bring a good recommendation. For particulars,
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Winthrop, August 1, 1854.

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Wanted.

John Wanted.

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